

Boston Department Store

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing Oct. 22d and will last for 10 days.

Come one, come all, and get bargains by the car load. The biggest slaughter of prices in the United States. We mean what we say.

BICYCLE GIVEN AWAY, FREE.

CALL AND GET FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Our Clothing Department is complete and we can sell cheaper than any store in Northern Wisconsin. If you want to save money and get the biggest bargains in Clothing, give us a call. We have some of the finest and best goods in the city. Come and look over our stock before you buy.

Men's Fine Suits, at \$1.69 and \$1.98. Ladies' \$12 Beaver Jackets, at 2.97 Children's at 80c, 90c and \$1.25

" " " worth \$4, at 1.78
" " " \$6, at 2.48
" " " \$10, at 5.99
" " " \$20, at 9.98

Boys' Suits, at 57c, 73c and 1.00 Men's Overcoats, worth \$2.50, at 1.24

" " " 10.00, at 5.98
" " " 15.00, at 7.49
" " " 20.00, at 9.99

Boy's Overcoats. " 2.00, at .99
" " " 2.50, at 1.25

Chinchilla, at 1.49 Men's Pants, wear like iron, at .57

Men's heavy all wool Kersey, sold all over for \$2.00; our price, .99

Men's hair-lined Pants, at 1.97 Men's Overalls, war. not to rip, .23

Boys' Overalls, .15 Children's Knee Pants, .13

" " " all wool, .21 Men's Underwear, all wool, .21

" " " all wool, extra fine, .59 Children's wool Underwear, at .17

" " " extra fine wool " red, at .31 Ladies' Underwear, fleece-lined, .31

" " " extra heavy, .24

" " " all wool, .57 Men's Overshirts, sold all over for \$2.50 and \$3.00; your choice, .99

Men's (working) Shirts, warranted full size, .25

Men's White Laundered Shirts, worth \$1 and 1.25, at .49

Neckties, .9c and 19c Mackintoshes will be sold at half price.

Linen Collars, .7c Linen Cuffs, worth 50c, at 19c a pair

Celluloid Collars, .9c a piece

Shirtings, at 5 and 6c; all wool, 24c

Fine Blankets, worth \$1.25, for 43c

All Wool Blankets, worth \$1.50, 49c

Mocha Gloves, .55c

Fine Table Linens, 47c a piece

Fine Table Napkins, 55 and 65c a doz.

Men's Mouse Hide, worth \$1.50, at 89c

Men's Sweaters, at 17c; all wool, 57c

Ladies' Fine Fur Capes, worth \$15.00, at \$4.49

Ladies' Fine \$25 Plush Jackets, 7.49

Our stock is new and clean.

This sale will not last long.

The Boston Department Store,

428 Main St., the old stand of the Banner Clothing Store.

SELLING OUT

AT

THE FAIR

315 Main Street.

\$15,000 worth of goods to be sold at a sacrifice.

Everything will be sold at cost and less until everything is disposed of.

All goods are fresh and new and of this fall's purchase.

Men's Underwear, Lade's Underwear, Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, Yarns, Fascinators, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Ribbons, Jewelry, Hats and Caps, Valises, Notions, Show Cases, Shoes and Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Whips, Sewing Tables.

Stands, Baby Carriages, Baskets, Mirrors, Wall Pockets, Pictures, Fixtures, Stand Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Table Sets, Water Sets, Figures, Vases, Tinware, Graniteware, Ironware, Woodenware.

These are only a part of the articles which we handle; too numerous to mention.

Don't miss this sale for it will save you money.

Come soon and secure your bargains.

MAX. NEUWALD.

SHOWS GAINS FOR BRYAN.

A True Analysis of the Presidential Ballot Being Taken by the Chicago Record.

A CORRECT SHOWING.

Larger Per Cent. of Republican Votes for Bryan Than of Democratic Votes for McKinley.

At This Rate of Gain Bryan Will Carry the State of Illinois by 80,000 Majority—This Is What The Record's Ballot Really Shows on a Correct Analysis—Palmer Is Not in It.

Chicago, Oct. 19, 1896.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that the ballot being taken by the Chicago Record has been boycotted by silver men throughout Chicago and the west, and that the returns received indicate that it has been boycotted and ignored, it shows conclusively when analyzed that Mr. Bryan will sweep Illinois and the central western states. The returns from Cook county, when analyzed, as they have been below, show that he will carry Cook county by 20,000 majority; and that he will have a total majority in the entire state of more than 80,000. While the record's ballot is not fair test, and cannot be a fair test of the strength of the silver sentiment in Chicago and the country, it shows indisputably that wherever a Democrat is voting for McKinley more than twice that number of Republicans are

The following table, taken from The Record, and indorsed by the gentlemen in charge of the ballot, proves this to be true:

Chicago.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Palmer.
1st ward	102	101	189
2nd	101	32	239
3rd	22	31	17,632
4th	111	30	2,120
5th	202	69	645
6th	301	61	502
7th	172	43	149
8th	248	51	402
9th	267	50	563
10th	324	101	1,145
11th	208	82	1,116
12th	900	117	2,033
13th	249	98	1,506
14th	274	72	2,119
15th	352	107	3,145
16th	221	45	711
17th	167	48	318
18th	818	100	551
19th	904	88	675
20th	102	44	551
21st	165	31	657
22nd	216	54	609
23rd	245	64	670
24th	201	55	1,900
25th	277	61	2,151
26th	100	29	547
27th	148	39	470
28th	223	60	3,399
29th	104	20	1,963
30th	193	58	3,103
31st	201	53	2,818
32nd	250	90	1,783
Cicero...	33	10	379

Totals, 8,170 2,527 27 34,630 6,589 10,000 10 Note.—The column to the right of Bryan vote shows number of Bryan voters who voted for Harrison in 1892; the next column gives percentage. The column to the right of McKinley vote shows the number of McKinley voters who voted for Cleveland in 1892, and the next column gives this in percentage. The column to the right of the Palmer vote gives the percentage of Bryan voters cast by Palmer voters.

The above table shows the votes cast and counted in the Chicago Record's postal card election as it appears in that paper of Tuesday, Oct. 13. Alongside of the vote cast for Bryan and McKinley is placed the number of those voting who voted for the opposition candidate in 1892. It will be seen that twenty-seven out of every 100 who voted for Bryan voted for Harrison in 1892, while only nineteen out of every 100 who voted for McKinley voted for Cleveland in 1892. Here is a net gain of 8 per cent. for Mr. Bryan.

It will also be seen that ten votes are cast for Palmer to every 100 cast for Bryan. This table also shows that these changes from Harrison to Bryan and Cleveland to McKinley are in favor of Mr. Bryan in Cicero and twenty-five of the thirty-four wards of the city. If the percentage of changes, as shown herein, are a correct index of what may be expected of the voters of Chicago and Cook county, Mr. Bryan will sweep Chicago by a splendid vote.

On a basis of the 1892 vote, giving him 50 per cent. of the Prohibitionists, and all the Populists, and taking from him 10 per cent. of his vote which will go to Palmer, as shown by this table, he will have a plurality over McKinley of 30,534 votes in Cook county.

In The Record of Wednesday, Oct. 14, the vote of Illinois outside of Cook county, and the changes from Harrison to Bryan and Cleveland to McKinley are given, showing a net gain of a little less than 11 per cent. for Bryan. In this report Mr. Palmer's vote is 5 per cent. of the vote cast for Bryan. Taking the vote of 1892 as a basis, giving one-half of the Prohibitionists and all the Populists to Bryan, and taking away from him 5 per cent. for the Palmer vote, and it gives Mr. Bryan a plurality outside of Cook county of 49,643. Combining this plurality with that of Cook county, viz.: 30,534, and we have the magnificent total of 80,177 plurality for Mr. Bryan in the entire state.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, has finally announced his opposition to Bryan. This was quite to be expected and the wonder is that he has been so slow about it. Cal Brice and his fellow-plutocrats are not running the Democratic party any more and that is why it is so popular and going to win this election.

Which is better, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or the free and unlimited issuance of bonds necessary to support a gold standard?

An Atlanta man has got a hat that Palmer and Buckner will not carry a voting precinct in the United States.

Under the reign of silver at 16 to 1 a farm or a house and lot now worth \$10,000 will be worth \$20,000, a bushel of wheat now selling for 50 cents will sell for \$1—Chicago Tribune argument against free silver.

Bryan, Bryan and Brown vs. Boodle, Banks and Bonds.—North Alabamaian.

Hanna's Methods.

Liberty and plutocracy are incompatible. If the few may control the means of livelihood of the many there can be no liberty. It is only necessary to look about us today and note the devices adopted for coercion of the people into support of Mark Hanna and his puppet to estimate how slender a shred of liberty the encroachments of plutocracy have left to the people. "Vote for Hanna," cry some to their employees, "or see wages cut and your positions forfeited." "Vote for our ticket," cry others, "or expect such calling in of loans by our banks and trust companies that you will be ruined and your property put under the hammer." "Vote for us," cry others, "or we will build you no more elevated railroads, we will charge you more to carry your wheat and cotton to market, we will repudiate your insurance policies, we will even deny you a livelihood. Vote for our man or we brand you as anarchist and communist, and declare you should be shot down."—New York Journal.

A financial system that commands itself to the wealthy only is a curse to the land.—W. J. Bryan.

Bryan is caricatured, just as Lincoln was, as a highwayman, as a pirate, even as the devil, and in many similar ways. Whether Bryan's political views are entirely correct or not, who can deny that he is a citizen of whom any nation in the world might boast?

Whether we consider the sustained ability of his addresses, his gentlemanly endurance of slander and misrepresentation, his unsullied public career, or the magnetism of his unaffected cordiality to the sweat-stained masses that greet him at every depot, we can not avoid admiring him as a sturdy specimen of our American manhood.

Compare him with the haggard individual who trembles in his mortgaged house lest Hanna may foreclose. Compare him with that unfortunate Napoleon who has already met his Wellington and surrendered his convictions, and it is plain to see which best represents the principles of the Declaration of Independence.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

"Gold Yelpers."

If the government has been paying gold interest, it had that right by original agreement, and it may hereafter pay silver interest by the same right. The option is in the government, and it has never been surrendered and never will be. How often must this be repeated before the goldites will consent to accept the fact? We have had enough Shylock talk about "public credit," "good faith," "honor," "understandings," "expectations," and "suppositions." The surest way to kill "public credit, good faith and honor" is to smash down the price of property, paralyze business, pauperize labor, bankrupt enterprise, and drive the people into poverty and despair; and that is precisely the role the gold yelpers are playing.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 16, 1878.

Wendell Phillips' View.

I believe in the people, in universal suffrage, as fitted to secure the fitted results human nature leaves possible. If corruption seems rolling over us like a flood, it is not the corruption of the humbler classes; it is millionaires who steal banks, mills and railways; it's desautlers who live in palaces and make away with millions; it is money kings who buy up congress; it is the demagogues and editors in purple and fine linen who bid \$50,000 for the presidency itself.—Wendell Phillips.

It Is Different Now.

When tariff was the main issue no name was too bad for England, no name too good for Ireland.

Now things are different. It will not do to say anything against England.

On the contrary, she is a most progressive nation, blessed with noble, generous and able statesmen. The Republican party loves her, even if the love is not returned. Each worships a common object—gold.

The real anarchist is he who seeks to violate the laws of nature for the exclusive benefit of a small fraction of the community.

During the present campaign the epithet "Anarchist" has been hurled at the heads of some of the noblest and most capable men that this generation has produced. The fierce searchlight of publicity has blazed upon these men for years, and not a single corrupt official act has ever been discovered.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

This law-breaking, aggressive spirit of monopoly has found a perfect embodiment in the person of Mark Hanna.

He today towers above McKinley and above the Republican party, the American Bluebeard who says his workers instead of his wives.

The skeletons of the Seamen's union, the Miners' union and the Street Car Men's union hang bleeding in his closet!—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

What is the use of opening the mills unless you first make the people able to buy what the mills produce?—W. J. Bryan.

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It is better that we should, if necessary, buy gold at a premium to settle our foreign balance with than that the American people should be compelled to pay higher prices in human labor and human endeavor for a dollar because of the adoption of the single gold standard.

If the United States opens the ports to the manufacturer's products of cheap labor abroad and submits to the dictation of the gold men of Europe, God pity

RAYMOND & OWEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices in Clifford Block, 316 Main Street.
All business promptly attended to.
STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

DR. W. W. GOFF,
Homoepathic Physician
AND SURGEON.
Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., 2 to 5, and 7 to 8 p.m.
Office in Prentiss Block, Strong's Ave.
Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Drs. C. von Neupert,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Surgical Operations.
Female Diseases a Specialty.
Office over Miedling's store. Telephone 81.
Res. Clark Street, opp. Episcopal parsonage.
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DR. F. E. WHEAT,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
447 Strong's Avenue.
Telephone No. 2. Stevens Point.

D. N. Alcorn, M.D.
Specialties, Diseases and
Operations of the
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.
Glasses ground to order to
correct Astigmatism, Weak
Eyes, etc.
Office, 108-111 Strong's Ave.
Over Taylor Bros. drugstore,
Stevens Pt., Wis. Hours, 9 to 11, 1 to 5, 7 to 8.

NELS RETON,
OPTICIAN.
At Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry Store.
Examinations Free. All Work Guaranteed.
Stevens Point, Wis.

DR. HADCOCK & ROOD,
Dentists
Graduates Ohio College Dental Surgery.
Office in First National Bank Block, 2nd floor,
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

GEO. M. HOULEHAN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over John Shannon's Store.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Office hours from 8:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Gold and Silver Fillings, Crown and Bridge

work a specialty.

DR. JESSE SMITH,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over R. H. Butterfield & Co's

Real Estate Office.

Hayes' Process of Anesthesia or Hypnotism

used in the painless extraction of teeth.

Both painless and harmless.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

DR. F. A. NORTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Stevens Point, Wis.

Treats all diseases of Domestic Animals.
All calls promptly attended, day or night,
either in the city or from the surrounding
country.

Office at residence in the J. Iverson house

on Main street, two doors east of George St.

Headquarters at Taylor Bros. Drug

Store, Strong's Avenue.

Plane Tuning.

ELLIOTT L. MARTIN,
Expert Piano & Organ Tuner.

Address, 114 Third Street,

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

THOS. C. RUSSELL,
OF OSHKOSH.

PIANO TUNER.

Leave orders at Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry

Store, Main street, Stevens Point.

J. IVERSON'S
is headquarters for everything in the line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Optical

Goods, Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines.

Given a call and get prices, which you will

find lower than the lowest. New goods arriving

daily.

AUGUST DEMKA,
Proprietor of the

THIRD STREET BAKERY.

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Biscuits, Crack-

ers, Confectionery, etc., etc.

Fine Wedding Cakes Made to Order.

The public can be accommodated with

a first-class and excellent lunch at any

and all times during the day or evening.

34 Street, Stevens Point, Wis.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. AMBROSE, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." EDWARD F. PARDEE, M.D., 255th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Legals.

[1st pub. Sept. 10—Ins. 7.]

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.—In Circuit Court, Portage County. M. Kieliszewski, plaintiff, vs. Peter Brill, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the above court in the amount entitled to the plaintiff, on the 1st of September, A. D. 1896, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, as the property of the defendant, Peter Brill, and shall on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the Sheriff's office in the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in Portage county, Wisconsin, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell the same to the highest bidder, and if no bidder, to the public auction and vendue, the following described real estate, situated in Portage county, Wisconsin, to-wit: All the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Peter Brill, had on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1896, the date of judgment herein, or which he may have since acquired in and upon the same, being one-half acre of land, in the northwest quarter (4th) of Section number nine (9) in Township number twenty-two (22) North, of Range number seven (7) East; also the northeast quarter (neth) of Section number nine (9), in Township number twenty-two (22) North, of Range number seven (7) East, together with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated Sept. 15th, 1896.

JOHN LEAHY,
Sheriff of Portage County.
W. F. COLLINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, &c. &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS, WARD, VILLAGES AND ELECTION DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN ON THE TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY, BEING THE 3D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS ARE TO BE ELECTED, TO-WIT:

Twelve Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in place of William H. Upshaw, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of Emil Baensch, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Secretary of State in place of Henry Casson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A State Treasurer in place of Stephen Petersen, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

An Attorney General in place of William H. Mylrea, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A State Superintendent in place of John Q. Emery, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Railroad Commissioner in place of Duncan McKenzie, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Commissioner of Insurance in place of William A. Fricker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Representative in Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Keweenaw and Door.

A Member of Assembly for the first Assembly District of Portage County, consisting of the towns of Carroll, Eau Claire, Hull, Sharrow and the City of Stevens Point.

A Member of Assembly for the second Assembly District of Portage County, consisting of the towns of Alban, Almond, Amherst, Belmont, Bueno Vista, Grant, Lunark, Littlewood, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plyoyer, Stevens Point and Stockton.

Also, all county officers required by law to be chosen at such election.

Amendment to the Constitution:

Notice is further given that at said general election the following proposition is to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 177 of the laws of 1895, which reads as follows:

Chapter 177, Laws of 1895.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of this State for the year 1895, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That Section 1, Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended by striking out this sentence: 'Provided that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.'

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this State in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendments at the next general election in November, 1896.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 11, 1895.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Capitol in the City of Madison, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1896.

HENRY CASSON,

Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Portage County, Wisconsin.

Portage County, County Clerk's Office, July 25, 1896.

A general election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts in this county on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, at which are to be elected the officers specified in the annexed copy of a notice from the Secretary of State. Also the following county offices, to-wit:

A County Clerk in place of Chas. A. Lane, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A County Treasurer in place of Charles E. Webster, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Sheriff in place of John Leahy, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Coroner in place of W. O. Lamoreux, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of W. J. Delaney, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A District Attorney in place of D. E. Frost,

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWARD F. PARDEE, M.D.,
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FOLLOWING BIBLICAL INJUNCTION.



And now also the ax is laid unto the root of the tree. Therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.—Math. iii. 10.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WHY WHEAT HAS ADVANCED.

Its Value is Gauged Solely by the Laws of Supply and Demand.

HIGH GOLD; LOW WHEAT

Enormous Exportation Caused by Short Crops in India, Russia, Argentina, and the United States.

Average Price Gradually Declined Since Silver Was Demobilized—India Buying Rupee Paper and Wheat Speculation Has Only Followed Natural Tendency of High-er Prices—What Mr. John Cudahy Says.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The recent advance of 17 cents a bushel in the price of wheat has given rise to considerable discussion as to what extent the Republican managers have participated in the advance. Many erroneous statements are made, among which being one attributing the advance to McKinley's probable election, and the probable defeat of silver in November. One Republican paper gives credence to the statement that inasmuch as the value of wheat to the farmers in this country has increased in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000, there can be no possible doubt but that the gold sentiment has done it.

The value of wheat is gauged absolutely by the unalterable laws of supply and demand, aided temporarily at times by speculative influences. Speculators occasionally advance or break the price of wheat according to the opportunities offered in the exercise of the business. There are evidences at the present time which show clearly that either the Republican national committee, or a syndicate in close touch with it, has recently been participating in a speculative syndicate which has had for its purpose the making of campaign capital in addition to a few dollars.

It is often asserted that during the almost continual decline in the price of silver bullion since the demonetization of silver in '73, the price of wheat has advanced, and the differences of relative worth have been gradually widened. That this is not true is shown in the report of the United States department of agriculture, showing the average price of wheat for the years 1868 to 1895, inclusive. Before silver was demonetized it sold at \$1.29 per ounce. From 1868 to 1895 the average price of wheat was \$1.18 a bushel. From 1870 to 1873, \$1.04; from 1874 to 1880, 95 cents; from 1881 to 1885, 88 cents; from 1886 to 1890, 77 cents, and from 1891 to 1895, 60 cents. With the appreciation in the price of gold the tendency is for higher prices for wheat, and it is recorded that in so far as money can have any influence on the price of wheat, high prices for silver have always brought high prices for wheat.

Such advance, however, would not be uniform with the advance of both silver and wheat. Under a bimetallic system the premium would be removed from gold and silver, of course, would advance. This would in measure equalize the advance in the price of wheat. According to the estimate made by one of the most prominent grain dealers in Chicago, the advance from 70-cent wheat would be to about \$1, while silver would at once go to \$1.29 per ounce.

In corn, oats and provisions, there is no shortage in this country, and such minor advances as have been made from the lowest prices, that have been ever recorded in either of these commodities, are only in sympathy with the advance in the price of wheat.

Should this country remain upon a gold standard basis, gold would certainly go to a higher premium. A leading bullion firm in Wall street has recently been selling calls on gold dated beyond election day, at 1½ per cent premium. This shows clearly the belief of Wall street in higher prices for gold should McKinley be elected. On the other hand, if this country goes to a bimetallic basis by the election of Mr. Bryan, the price of silver would at once go to \$1.29 per ounce. In consequence the price of wheat would also advance at once, as payment would then be made in gold as now, purchased according to its parity with silver in the exchange market.

The Intelligence of the World.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE

Arrival and departure of trains from Stevens Point:

GOING NORTH.

ASHLAND AND ST. PAUL

Arrive, Depart.
Passenger No. 3 1:10 a.m. 1:45 a.m.
Passenger No. 1 10:15 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
Passenger No. 5 5:15 p.m. 5:25 p.m.
Marsfield Local No. 15 6:40 a.m.
No. 51 (Sunday's only) 11:15 a.m. 11:30 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

Passenger No. 4 2:25 a.m. 2:30 a.m.
Passenger No. 6 10:05 a.m. 10:15 a.m.
Freight No. 51 departs 1:45 p.m.
Freight No. 50 arrives 9:40 a.m.

Portage Division.

Passenger No. 52 departs 10:20 a.m.
Passenger No. 501 arrives 9:10 p.m.
Freight No. 51 departs 1:45 p.m.
Freight No. 50 arrives 9:40 a.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Depart.
St. P. and Chipp. Falls, No. 37 6:15 a.m.
St. P. to Oshkosh, No. 39 6:15 a.m.

EXPLANATION.

Daily.
Daily except Sunday.
Nos. 5 and 6 run between Chicago, Milwaukee and Englewood.

Nos. 1 and 2 will have buffet parlor cars between Ashland and Milwaukee.

H. F. Whittemore, Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Mgr. G. P. & T. A.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. CO.

Time table taking effect Sunday, Oct. 1st, 1890.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leave, Passenger 3:10 P. M.
Arrive, " 6:50 A. M.
Arrive, " 9:35 A. M.
Arrive, " 11:25 A. M.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

Leave, Passenger 10:25 A. M.
Arrive, " 8:15 P. M.
Arrive, " 7:45 A. M.
Arrive, " 4:07 P. M.

S. W. CHAMPION, GEN. SECT.

The Gazette.

NORMAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest at the Sixth Normal School.

J. E. Sager, of Carlton, enrolled this week. Miss Alice Dawson of Custer, and Miss Alice Leahy of Madely, have withdrawn to teach near their respective homes.

Prof. Sylvester left for Ashland this morning to conduct a teachers' institute. Upon his return, next Saturday, Mr. Sylvester will make preparations for a vacation of three or four months through the south and east, and it is quite possible that he will also visit Europe.

Something in the air during the present week has affected the students and filled them with an unaccountable fear that something terrible is soon to happen. Rumors are afloat that the "day of judgment" is nigh, and each fears for the reward he will receive. Take courage, brothers, and when you receive your standing, be it "pass" or "flunk," look happy.

The members of the "Forum" lately held a debate on the money question, at which time more sound arguments were brought out for and against "free silver" than three-fourths of the political speakers of either party produce. If the decision of the judges is any criterion Mr. Bryan will be sent to the White House by a comfortable majority.

Two weeks ago the rhetoric class was given an essay to write, and the teacher, moved by the spirit of a missionary, gave as the subject, The Present Political Situation. The subject was an excellent one, as it made it necessary for every member of the class to do considerable reading, and thus become properly informed, whether they can vote or not.

All were able to form definite views on the money question, except one, and she, poor creature, is still on the fence.

When eleven stalwart braves under Chief Gardner, returned from Whitewater wearing in their belts the scalps of eleven of the most desperate foot ball players which Whitewater has ever had upon the gridiron, congratulations were met on every hand.

But the spirit of conquerors would not be appeased until another great rival had been made to bite the dust. Consequently the boys met Lawrence University at Appleton, last Saturday, and added another game to their almost uninterrupted series of victories. It is said by all who saw the game that it was one of the most scientific, as well as clean games that it has ever been their good fortune to witness.

As the Whitewater game was to the first eleven, so will next Saturday's with Grand Rapids II. S. be to the second eleven. The two elevens played a hard game at Grand Rapids three weeks ago, with the score 12 to 6 in favor of the second eleven. Grand Rapids has since played many strong teams and has proven herself a dangerous antagonist. The second eleven has since had the benefit of Phil. Allen's coaching, as well as the Waupaca game, and are at present being coached by Mr. Blencoe. Grand Rapids is coming with a crowd of rooters to help them win the game. This will probably be the last contest of the season on the home grounds, so don't fail to be present.

Hairdressing and Repairing.

Mrs. N. Aich is now prepared to do hairdressing, repairing switches, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders solicited from abroad. Residence 113 Strong's avenue, this city.

INFORMATION has reached the headquarters of the silver national committee in Washington that the Republicans were preparing to attempt to control the votes of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan by buying up election officers in those states. Steps have been taken by the committee which will result in a close watch being kept upon the would-be bribees, and if they attempt to carry out their plans some of them may find themselves wearing striped suits instead of carrying states.

Voter, Attention.

The following communication from Miss Stacia Livingston, candidate for county superintendent of schools, explains itself and has sufficiently satisfied anyone who may have been bigoted in matters of religion:

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"We favor a co-employ bill that will efficiently protect the employee against the negligence of a co-employee and recommend immediate legislation to that end."

In his speeches throughout the state during the present campaign Hon. W. C. Silverthorn has declared that he is in favor of an efficient co-employee bill, and if he should be elected, together with a legislature that approves of his views, such a law will be passed.

Now as to Maj. Scofield's record along the same line: He was a member of the state senate in 1887 and 1889, and when he was given an opportunity to show a sense of justice and a feeling of friendliness toward railroad and other employees, he placed himself on record by his vote as senator as an enemy of the working people. During the session of the legislature of that year, a co-employee bill was introduced in the assembly. It was looked upon by workingmen as a just measure, and one that meant something to the employees of the railroad corporations, its provisions fully covering all cases where an employee suffered an injury through the negligence of co-employees. This bill passed the assembly, and on the 13th day of April, 1887, it came up for passage in the senate. There it was killed by a motion to "lay on the table," which is equivalent to indefinite postponement, and Maj. Scofield's name is recorded as favoring such action. This is the record of the man who now pretends to favor labor, and asks the vote of the laboring man to help place him in the governor's chair. He cannot escape the odium of his action at that time, as his name and vote is recorded in the annals of the state at Madison.

Scofield was also a member of the legislature in 1889, as stated above, at which time a co-employee bill was introduced. This met with no opposition from railway corporations, in fact was perfectly satisfactory to them, as it afforded only a pretended protection to employees, and was brought forward to prevent the passage of a just measure, such as had been killed two years before. Scofield voted for the bill of 1889, and it was passed. Those acquainted with the history of that legislature and the injustice they heaped upon the head of the laborer and the railroad man, cannot consistently vote for Edward Scofield, but should record their votes for Wm. C. Silverthorn.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

Bradley Rice, a former resident of Amherst, but for the past few years living at McMinnville, Tenn., writes a letter to the Amherst Advocate on the political situation in that state.

Mr. Rice has always been a Republican, but the following extract from his letter would prove beyond question that he has changed his views and now favors the election of Bryan and Sewall, the Democratic nominees:

"In all of our banks hang McKinley's picture, and there are a few ignorant white poor people who are yelling gold that never had five dollars in gold. Nearly all farmers are for the double standard, as they have had to pay two hundred cents on the dollar and their taxes increased; real estate and all property dropped, so there is nothing for the farmer, nothing for the day laborer, and to speak as it is, nothing for any one but the money loaner, and he will absorb in a short time all of this country, and those that own good farms will be tenants. The banker talks a great deal about the fifty cent dollar. We would be happy to get them. It is expected that this state will give the double standard at least thirty thousand majority."

SENTIMENT throughout the congressional district is rapidly turning in favor of the Hon. Geo. W. Cate, and there is not the least doubt of his election by a good majority. He is an honorable and upright gentleman, in every sense of the word, in political as well as other matters. Who can say as much concerning his opponent? * * * One of the things Minor did while in congress was to aid in making a law compelling the people to pay \$1,500 per year for a clerk for each congressman. The clerk was presumably to assist congressmen in the work of representing their constituents. Minor's clerk is in this city now and has for the past two months been busily engaged in sending out the twenty or more tons of campaign documents with which Minor is now flooding the district in the vain hope of securing a re-election. It is for this work that the people are taxed \$1,500 per year to pay Minor's clerk.—Sturgeon Bay Democrat.

SELLING OUT.

THE REPUBLICAN legislature of a year ago last winter had to spend so much time in providing for the relief of the ex-treasurers that they did not have time to frame a constitutional fish and game law. Although two separate acts are published in the session laws, the supreme court could find no evidence that any law upon the subject had been duly passed. It would be well if all the acts passed by that notorious legislature could be wiped away as easily.—Ex.

THINGS have been very lively around the Washington headquarters of the A. P. A. this week, owing to the numerous and very vigorous protests which have been sent to the National officers of that organization, against the distribution of the official A. P. A. circular, which attacks Mr. Bryan and attempts to array the organization solidly on the side of McKinley. But the circulars are still being sent out. Mark Hanna has bought the goods and the national officers of the A. P. A. are doing their best to deliver them.

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In his speeches

THE GAZETTE ! SUPPLEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

THE CRIME OF '73.

Candidate G. W. Cate has been requested to furnish evidence in proof that the legislation of 1873 was a crime. It would seem that all the literature furnished on both sides of the issue in this campaign would be sufficient to show the nature of the legislation at that time and since. Call it what you will, the results to the people are grievous indeed. The most bigoted partisan on the gold side will hardly say that it is just or right that the creditors should demand in payment a better or scarcer currency than he loaned. A lady in this city said to the writer: "I was surprised on looking over my securities, on money loaned, to find that they were all payable in gold, as I had not so stipulated it." In this case her lawyer had protected her. When asked if it was gold she loaned, she replied, "No, not a dollar of it. It was paper mostly and some silver." Now many have tried to get gold from the banks in place of silver or paper, here and elsewhere. W. E. Curtis, acting secretary of the treasury, in reply to a letter of inquiry, said that silver dollars were not redeemable in gold and that no law was in existence to that effect. Now, was it a crime, the legislation which demonetized the silver dollar? Of course, the demonetization, or in other words, the change in the unit of value was effected in 1873, but has been followed by legislation which brings about the present condition, to-wit: a debt of \$32,000,000,000 based upon a single gold standard, and Nov. 1, 1895, there was in the national treasury in round numbers, \$92,900,000 in gold. Any pupil in our ward schools would figure this out for you about as follows: Ninety-two million nine hundred thousand taken from thirty-two billion leaves \$31,907,100,000. And what does this last amount represent? Simply credit. In the legislation which has occupied the attention of our financiers, the word coin in bonds, has been interpreted to mean gold, and where the words "lawful money" are used, it is understood to mean gold, as the government has dishonored silver. It is no longer lawful money, for the bondholder. In domestic relations the silver dollars pass current, until we come to pay debts where the contract clause has given the debtor the liberty to discriminate between the money of the constitution. Was it a crime? When I scrape money enough together to liquidate an obligation and find that the creditor or his business manager demand gold, and I find it inserted in the contract, what am I to do? Go to the bank and change for gold? Here I am told that they cannot give me gold for paper and other money, and my only way is to overpay in order to satisfy my creditor. Was it a crime I ask? Where is your 53-cent dollar, the "make-believe" dollar? All's ber-minded citizens must act in this matter for themselves, but should remember that should they at this time be creditors it may come to them in a different light in the future, and laws should be so regulated as to be absolutely just to both creditor and debtor in the medium of payment.

THE TRAMP POLITICAL MEETING.

It was the first political meeting of tramps, and Cinder Pit Rags introduced the speaker: "Feller pals, dis is Wanderin' Willie; not the great William B., that has wandered over our great lan' spreading words of truth and arranging to spread the poor man's bread wid butter." [Applause.]

Fifty thousand voices greeted Wandering Willie as he stepped to the front.

"As I throw me glims over this great assemblage I cannot help acknowledging the fact that our country is in great distress, and again when I pass me search lights among you and recognize these facts, I am compelled to say, it has been in distress a great number of years. I notice many of you who started their career in this occupation as far back as '73, and most of you bear witness you have not adopted it since '92. Now we want to change the plans, and how shall we do it? [A voice: Elect Bryan.] Elect him we will, for there is no doubt our vote will decide the conquest, if majority counts. Go on the highway, what do you find? The tramp. Go on the byways, what do you find? The tramp. Go any place in these United States, and you will find him. That

reminds me I found myself taking a trip with Mr. Bryan the other night; he was in the sleeper, I was on the break beam. I intended to stay with him, but me stomach invited me out to tea somewhere and I missed his special. I took a Pullman to follow him, but it happened to be one of the kind the braky pulls a man out of at the first tank. He happened to be a Republican braky and Mark H. hadn't provided for me passage. Now, fellow pals, I will be serious. We must band together like all bodies of men, and talk and then vote for our prosperity. The chuck catered by the class of people we live on is getting rank. We cannot compel the rich to feed us, but we can work on the sympathies of the poor to do so, for he knows what hunger is, and if he hasn't got it, we don't get it; see? And the only legitimate way a tramp can work for a working man is to vote for his candidate." [Long applause.]

The speaker was about to warm up when Lazy Hank jumped upon the platform. Wandering Willie was using the word "work" too frequently to suit him. He started in without ruling: "Hear me, you anarchist, repudiator and fool. Do you realize you are crying down your prosperity? What other country on the round earth has a place for the tramp? What other nation can you go to and feed from door to door, and honestly, unblushingly say, give us to eat! give us shelter! we cannot find work! So you wish to put us on a level with the poor of Mexico, who get little, but nevertheless must work and earn that little; where they have public bath houses and compel a man to wash at least once a year?" [Groans.] Ah, that touches you! Do you wish to help the laborer to more wages, help him to a position where he will become as arrogant and inhospitable as our millionaires? I deplore the fact that our bread is not buttered, but I can be patriotic and live on confidence and thus help others to live the same way. McKinley lives on confidence; they say he hasn't much else. Hanna says confidence is a good thing. He's got money, and what's good enough for him, is good enough for me. Now, you don't want to be repudiators, but everyone of you knows if you were offered work this minute you would what? Repudiate! [Voice: Sure!] Now elect McK. with your floating vote. There will be few dollars and every one of them will be good sound, honest dollars, and will remain just where they are and not affect our present position, which is O. K. Vote for and elect W. J. Bryan? What will be the result? Every hobo, tramp and rascal before me will have to go to work before 60 days, [Groans] and the only independent class in this country will go out of existence." Applause and song:

Tramp, tramp, tramps and bums are marching;

Cheer up, McKinley, we will come,
And beneath the White House dome,
On that grass will make our home,
And will never think of working any more.

Tramp, tramp, tramps and hobos marching;

Pushing on a million votes for McK.;

For we know if he gets in,

Tramping wont be called a sin,

And we'll have our independence four years more.

HOBOS.

Food, undigested, is poison. Digest-ed, it is life and strength. Millions of us suffer from indigestion, but we often don't know it. We think it is something else. Even doctors often mistake the symptoms.

Pale, thin people, who are over-worked, who seem in want of proper food should take Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is astonishing what food will do, when properly digested.

It will make you strong, revive you, refresh you, sustain you, make you fat, restore your color, make muscle, brain fibre, courage, endurance, energy; increase your power to throw off disease and keep you healthy and happy.

Indigestion does just the opposite, but indigestion can be cured and prevented with Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

A Favorite Beverage.

When wanting a nice beer for family or other use, get that made by the Hagemelster Brewing Co., of Green Bay. Their bottle goods is among the best out, and extra care is made to please customers. Quality of the best, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call at their agency or ring up No. 64.

J. T. REA, a veteran of the late war, and a Republican all of his life, now a resident of Chicago, had an able article in the Chicago Dispatch a few days ago, which he concludes as follows:

"Comrades, if you 'vote as you shot' you will vote for 'human freedom'; you will vote for 'national independence'; you will vote for 'equal rights before the law', and for the interests of the many against the few, and to do this, in this campaign, you will do as I intend—cast your vote for William J. Bryan and the Chicago platform."

I always had great admiration for Comrade McKinley, and desired to see him nominated in 1892, because of his sentiments at that time in regard to the free coinage of silver. But, as he has sold himself as an instrument to help fasten upon the country a single gold standard, the effect of which will be to render our country subservient to foreign nations and impoverish the people, thereby bringing upon this country a condition of financial ruin for the benefit of a gold plutocracy, he is not a fit man to occupy the high and responsible position of president of a free country."

A Reliable Physician.

We have never been acquainted with a practitioner who makes a specialty of throat and lung diseases and kindred complaints, who has been as uniformly successful as Dr. F. B. Brewer. In every case that has come before him, he has had the honesty to advise the patient to give up if there was no help, and where the Doctor believes that a proper course of treatment would save life or prolong it, he has taken hold of the case with perseverance and skill, and we venture to say that not one case in a hundred fails of benefit, when treated by Dr. Brewer. Were we troubled with chronic difficulties, we should not hesitate to place ourselves in the hands of Dr. Brewer in preference to any specialist we know.

It will be seen that Dr. Brewer makes his next visit at the Jacobs House in this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 10th. Consultation is free.

List of Uncollected Letters

Remaining at the Stevens Point Post Office Oct. 27, 1896. If not called for in two weeks from the date here given, they will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office at Washington:

Bates, Mrs. S. O.	McBane, Geo.
Bates, S. O.	McMillan, Mrs. Harriet
Baron, Mrs. Jacob	McNabb, Duncan
Comrou, Hugh	Merriman, B. F.
Haesel, Anna	Nelson, Lila
Kent, A. M.	Nelson, William H.
Hoag, Mrs. L. G.	Sutler, James

Parties calling for the above letters will please say "advised."

JOHN FINCH, P. M.

The Best for Children.

"I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for children I ever used. For croup it is unequalled. It is a splendid seller with us. T. M. ECKLES, Ph. G., Manager Wampum Pharmacy, Wampum, Pa." When used as soon as the first symptoms appear, that is as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. The mothers of croupy children should bear this in mind and always keep the remedy at hand. It is also the best medicine in the world for colds and whooping cough. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by the H. D. McCulloch Co. oct

At This Season

of the year it is always advisable to repair broken windows with the necessary pane of glass.

Before the winter season arrives, go to

TAYLOR BROS.

and purchase your GLASS and PUTTY.

The prices are right.

111 Strong's Ave.

Telephone 29.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



STEVENS POINT, WIS., OCTOBER 28, 1896.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

CURRENT NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

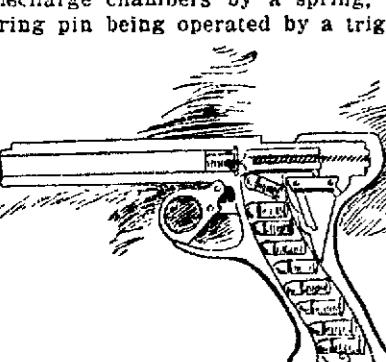
The Examination of Plumbing as a Safeguard to Health — A Chicagoan Tiny Watch — A Magazine Pistol — Railway Accidents Caused by Heat.

PHYSICIANS and sanitary experts tell us that outbreaks of fever and other diseases that frequently occur during the autumn may be caused by the neglect of a few simple sanitary precautions. When leaving the house for the summer it is well to see that the traps and pipes are all in perfect order, that there be no leakages. Flushing the pipes several times during the summer is of great importance, also the free use of disinfectants. Before taking possession of a house that has stood unoccupied for any length of time, all of the inside doors should be closed, and four or five pounds of sulphur should be burned in the cellar. This may be done with perfect safety if a cast iron pan containing water is placed on the cement floor, a smaller pan containing hot ashes and coals put into this, and upon the coals a package of powdered sulphur is placed. It will neither explode nor blaze, but smolder and smoke, and if inflammable articles are removed from the immediate vicinity there is not the slightest danger in leaving it to burn out and thoroughly fumigate the place.

Railway Accident Caused by Heat. A passenger train on the North British railway met with a curious accident which engineers attribute to the intense heat which prevailed on that day. The train when rounding a curve left the rails and ran on the ballast for nearly four hundred feet before it could be stopped. This state of things was brought about by the spreading of the rails from the expansion caused by the heat. According to the report the thermometer on that day and at this point registered 123 degrees. The derailed occurred at noon while the track was exposed to the full rays of the sun. The expansion took place within a few hours, as an inspector had passed over the road during the forenoon and everything appeared to be in the usual condition. As the train approached the spot the engineer saw that the rails were badly warped, and although he at once applied the brake, it was too late to stop. The curious feature of the mishap was that the engine remained on the track, having gone safely over the spread rails. In connection with this account comes the statement that the road had not been kept in the very best condition.

Protection for Safes. While there may be some plausible pretext for setting traps for mischievous persons and animals, there can be but little urged in favor of this practice when any number of individuals have access to the place in which the traps are placed. An inventor has brought out a device by means of which, when a safe-door is opened a hammer falls, and a glass vessel containing poisonous chemicals is broken. The fumes of the drug either stupefy or kill the burglar. All this is very well, if no one but the burglar ever went there, but should some interested person attempt to open the safe, he might forget that the trap was placed, and be suffocated by the vapor of the chemicals. Such devices involve too much risk to the innocent ever to become popular.

Magazine Pistol. A magazine pistol, pocket size, has been patented by Martin Bye, of Worcester, Mass., the operation of which is indicated by the cut. The "Grip" or handle constitutes the magazine, and when fully loaded holds ten cartridges, which are successively delivered to the discharge chambers by a spring, the firing pin being operated by a trigger.

Effect of Electricity on Aluminum Wire. It has been ascertained by experiments that an electric current sent through an aluminum wire heated it to a temperature of four hundred degrees above its melting point. The marvel was that it did not drop. This was accounted for by the fact that the oxidized film on its surface was sufficiently strong to keep it together. A magnet moved gently about in its neighborhood caused it to wave and curve, and to coil and twist and almost tie itself into knots.

Venetian Glass. There is a strong sentiment growing up in the public mind in favor of blown glass as against cut glass, and when one has taken careful note of the exquisitely tinted blown glass of Murano there is little wonder. The glass-blowers of this island have been steadily at work reviving all of the beautiful old ideas and fancies of the ancient Venetians, and the glass they are turning out is attracting deserved attention among connoisseurs.

The chemical constituents of the mushroom are almost identical with those of meat, and it possesses the same nourishing properties.

at 16 to 1, as representing the relative commercial values of the metals. In 1824 it was changed to 16,002 to 1, and in 1837 it was placed at the present ratio of 16 to 1.

The Manufacture of Paraffin.

Paraffin is one of the most valuable products of petroleum, and its manufacture has been brought to such perfection that it is scarcely possible to improve upon it. By the most approved processes the wax is redistilled for the purpose of reducing to the desired gravity and crystallizing the wax. Then the oil is frozen by processes similar to those employed for producing artificial ice. The apparatus for this work is of the most complete and scientific construction. Enormously powerful pumps force the frozen oil into filter presses and convert the wax into a solid cake. The uses of paraffin are manifold, and every detail of its manufacture is of the greatest interest to all scientists.

A Chicagoan Tiny Watch.

The smallest watch in the world is set in a finger ring. This novel time-keeper is worn constantly by R. P. Holden, a Chicagoan. It has kept perfect time for years.

The convenience of having an accurate time-piece on your finger and therefore constantly in sight will appeal to every one. The watch ring looks like an ordinary seal ring. The tiny clock face is covered with a thick crystal set flush with the surface of the ring. The delicate mechanism of this diminutive timepiece is completely buried in the band of the ring. The setting is so small, however, as not to appear

clumsy or ill-proportioned. The face of the watch is not as large as the end of an ordinary lead pencil.

Improving the Complexion.

Carrie G. and Mollie Bawn want to know how they may improve their complexions. They are troubled with blackheads and freckles. Ans.—Blackheads are caused by the accumulation of dirt or other matter in the pores of the skin. Careful and long-continued bathing of the face in warm water will usually soften the skin so that they may be pressed out. Then the same sort of bathing will prevent their return. Freckles may be removed by the persistent use of dioxide of hydrogen.

Studying Designing.

Young Man and Annette J. want to know where one can learn designing. Answer: Among the best places to obtain instruction in this branch of business is Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The pay one would receive for such work when the course was completed would depend entirely upon circumstances. A few persons have a natural gift for such work, and get good pay; others do moderately well, and others, who can merely copy or modify or alter existing patterns, receive very little.

Banana Leaves.

Banana leaves serve many useful purposes, for of them are made tough paper, from the thinnest tissue to thickest card-board; clothing, hats and brushes, mats and hammocks. Millions of pounds of banana fiber, misnamed Manila "hemp," are each year brought to the United States or taken to Europe, and spun into cordage from the fineness of silk up through the size of twine to the bigness of mammoth cables; and many a dainty handkerchief and bit of fine lace has been woven from the fibers of banana leaves by the deft fingers of the women of South America and of the far east.

Effect of Electricity on Aluminum Wire. It has been ascertained by experiments that an electric current sent through an aluminum wire heated it to a temperature of four hundred degrees above its melting point. The marvel was that it did not drop. This was accounted for by the fact that the oxidized film on its surface was sufficiently strong to keep it together. A magnet moved gently about in its neighborhood caused it to wave and curve, and to coil and twist and almost tie itself into knots.

Left His Gem Behind.

It is not long since that a stately and graceful girl entered a street car on one of the principal thoroughfares on the west side. It was at an hour when the cars are but scantily patronized, and the only other occupants of the car were two ladies and a man. She was faultlessly attired, and the women who sat opposite her eyed her tailor-made costume admiringly—perhaps a little enviously. She paid her fare, exhibiting as she did so a pretty little purse exceedingly well filled. This fat purse she returned to her pocket, and half turned as she sat down to look out of the window. The other woman, after carefully examining every detail

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSEL.

Some Current Notes of the Modes — Gowns for Ball-Room Wear — Dressing the Little Girls—Woes of the Debutantes—About Headwear.



THE illustration shows one of the new long redingotes. It is of iron gray cloth and is tight-fitting, closing in the middle of the front. The top of the side seams at the back is closed by two short stitched straps of cloth held by buttons, and two similar straps are placed at the waist in front. The cape is cut in sections, each breadth being outlined by a steel cord. The ornamentation consists of short straps, like those on the body of the garment, the straps being edged with cord and fastened with steel buttons.

Where Vases Are to Be Bought. Many offenses against beauty and art have been perpetrated in recent years under the plea of decorating the home. Shun the big, shining gilt vases, usually in the shape of pitchers, which are always sold in pairs and which are generally found incumbering the mantels of the newly rich. Oftentimes these brass or gilded cast iron ornaments represent enough money to have pur-

chased real treasures in way of cloisonne, Doultan, Benares, Whitefriars crystal or Sevres.

The woman who wants vases, but who has not the vase fund of the minkado, will do well to line her purse with a few dollars and visit a first-class Japanese art store, not the sort, however, where all the Japanese goods are of American manufacture. If the art emporium is visited, let her ask to see some banko ware, commonly a gray pottery with flights of storks, sprays of chrysanthemums or a maple leaf decoration, and an additional charm—the numerous imprints of the potter's thumb. Vases of this ware are to be found in all sizes and shapes and at all prices, many of those costing but a few cents being veritable works of art. Vases of the Tokonade ware, with the scaly sun snake and fierce war dragon winding about them, are to be had in all sizes and forms. A large and handsome specimen of this ware can be had for \$3. For the hearth or for corners on the floor where a mass of bloom is desired, and where a non-upsettable vase is required, these are admirable.

Society's Darlings Dressed in Their New Fall Costumes. SOCIETY'S DARLINGS DRESSED IN THEIR NEW FALL COSTUMES.

ing save the exercise of a little ingenuity.—Chicago Chronicle.

For Ball-Room Wear. The sweetest flower silks that fairly send out fragrance from the buds are sold this year for ball gowns. The silk is a taffeta, and the roses stand out in satin. Old-fashioned, you say, but pretty, you are bound to declare. One of these dressed depends entirely upon lace and pink taffeta ribbon for its sleeves. The ribbon winds in and out of the lace irregularly and is

Bridesmaids and Their Duties. In olden days the bridesmaids were supposed to look after the bride's pecuniary interest. Thus, at the church porch, when the bridegroom produced the ring and other articles relating to his marriage, the chief bridesmaid took charge of the "dow purse," which was publicly given to the bride as an installment of her pin money. Horace Walpole, writing to Miss Berry, in the year 1791, speaks of the dow purse as a thing of the past, and writes as follows:

"Our wedding is over very properly, though with little ceremony, and nothing of ancient fashion, but two bridesmaids. The endowing purse, I believe, has been left off since the broad pieces were called in and melted down."

It has been pointed out, however, that a survival of this usage is revived in Cumberland. The bridegroom provides himself with gold and crown pieces, and when the service reaches the point, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," he takes the money, hands the clergyman his fee, and pours the rest into a handkerchief which the bridesmaid holds for the bride. In Scotland the bridesmaid is pop, got men, known as the "best maid," and "I thought I would try it and am glad to see why you her principal duties was to ablet now and then without any regre to live in future home. The & throat, I was out of the tablets and could not get aliy taken into thoines, and I sent to the Western Office of Dr. B. J. Kay of salt, a pramah, Neb., for six boxes and as soon as I took it a few sprinkled ove'reness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I be- tended her fr-

Dick (Yale '97)—Come on, Jack; don't stand there all day watching that brutal dog fight.

Jack Haltback (excitedly)—Hold on, Dick; wait a jiffy! I'm getting an inspiration for a new college yell.

More Than a Fly-Speck. Tourist—"This is a lovely spot, isn't it?" Native—"A spot? Stranger, there's close to twelve hundred people in this town!"—Puck.

An Inspiration Seeker.

Dick (Yale '97)—Come on, Jack; don't stand there all day watching that brutal dog fight.

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HISTORY OF A WEEK

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political Religious Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

The American Federation of Musicians, a new national body, was born at Indianapolis, Thursday. Owen Miller, St. Louis, was chosen president.

Edward W. Bok, editor and part owner of the Ladies' Home Journal, and Miss Mary Louise Curtis, daughter of Cyrus Curtis, proprietor of that publication were married Thursday.

The Haney & Campbell Company, manufacturing creamy supplies, at Dubuque, Iowa, has given mortgages for \$32,500, and several unsecured creditors have attached. Liabilities are \$35,000 to \$40,000, and assets will realize less.

J. S. Randall, aged 60 years, died at Louisville, Ill., from the result of exposure during the siege of Fort Donelson in the civil war. One of his legs was badly frozen at that time and was amputated. Later another amputation was necessary. Gangrene set in, which eventually caused his death.

A drought has occurred in the northern part of South Australia, as a result of which the harvest is a total failure. Numbers of farmers are destitute.

W. H. Greathead, the distinguished English engineer, is dead. He built the electric railway tunnel under the River Thames, and had charge of many other important works. He was also consulting engineer for the tunnel under the Hudson River, to connect New York and Jersey City.

The grand lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor adjourned Thursday after choosing Chicago as the place for the meeting in 1898.

The next meeting of the Western Catholic Union will be held in October at St. Louis. Thomas J. Manning was chosen supreme president.

The Illinois grand lodge Knights of Pythias elected George K. Linton of Lewiston trustee for three years and selected Peoria as the place of meeting next year.

The missionary ship Dayspring has been wrecked on a rock north of New Caledonia Island, N. S. W. The captain and seven men escaped in a boat, but the remaining nine persons, who were on board, are supposed to have perished.

Dr. Tanner, who many years ago gained national notoriety by his sensational public attempts at fasting, was one of the two men cremated in the burning early Wednesday morning of the pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company, at Akron, Ohio.

The steamer T. P. Leathers, with a cargo of cotton, cotton seed and oil, sprung a leak near Palo Alto Point, Miss., and was run ashore. Much of her cargo will be saved. The crew and passengers were all brought to Natchez. The boat is valued at \$40,000.

Fire broke out in the Grief Bros. cooperative shop at Joliet, Ill., and the entire plant and contents were consumed. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

O. L. Gulliver, a slack-wire performer, fell and was badly injured at Lincoln, Ill., while sliding a distance of 200 feet, while hanging by his teeth to a contrivance fastened to the wire. The pulley broke and dashed him to the pavement. Gulliver's home is at Knoxville, Ill.

The Paris Temps publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that a conflict has occurred at the Yildiz Kiosk (the sultan's palace) between the Turkish and Albanian guards, during which several men on both sides were killed.

Thomas Andrew Saweckoe, a Russian, died of yellow fever on Swinburne Island in the lower bay, New York. He was a passenger on the Ward line steamer Yucatan, which arrived in this city from Cuba on last Monday.

James J. Corbett and his wife had a row at the Windsor Hotel, Canada, which will likely result in their separation. An anonymous letter received by Mrs. Corbett was the cause.

The American Institute of Architects elected George R. Post of New York president. W. G. Preston of Boston first vice-president. James S. Rogers of Detroit second vice-president. Alfred Stone of Providence secretary. S. A. Treat of Chicago treasurer. Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting.

Thomas Larimore, aged 30, and Fannie Joesting, aged 13, eloped from San Jose, Ill., and were married in Pekin, but were captured shortly afterward and placed in jail. The girl was released and sent home, but Larimore was held.

Sir Julian Pauncefort, the British ambassador, returned to Washington Thursday from his European trip. The ambassador denied himself to callers.

The town of Korost, in the government of Lublin, Russian Poland, has been almost totally destroyed and 3,000 persons.

Baron E.

CASUALTIES.

Charles Braylock, a youth 19 years of age, died at Richmond, Va., from the effects of injuries received last Friday in a football game here. At the time of the accident two local elevens, made up of young men in the western part of the city, were playing.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, William E. Scott, a wealthy retired farmer, while standing on the second floor of a shed he was assisting in tearing down, was thrown violently to the ground. He struck on his head and his neck was broken. He was 72 years old and had resided in the county thirty years.

Mrs. Con Reardon and her 9-year-old son of Mahanoy Plain, Pa., were burned to death at their home. The house caught fire and the child in the excitement was left in the burning building. The mother rushed back to save it, but was overcome by the smoke.

The stoneware works of Whitmore, Robinson & Co., in East Akron, Ohio, were destroyed by fire at midnight. The loss will be \$200,000 and the insurance half as much. The company was capitalized at \$150,000 and employs 200 men. The origin of the fire is not known.

The fireproof cement roof to one of the lecture rooms in course of construction adjoining the rotunda of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., fell in, killing two carpenters, Eugene Bunch and George Tucker, and injuring three others.

General Morton C. Hunter, one of the best known citizens and soldiers of Southern Indiana and chairman of the Indiana Soldiers' Commission, was stricken with paralysis at Bloomington, Ind., and is at the point of death.

At Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Delano, wife of the ex-secretary of the interior, fell and broke her hip. She is old and ill and the mishap may prove fatal.

FOREIGN.

Two fast twin-screw express steamers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company now building at Stettin and Danzig will be named Emperor William the Great and Emperor Frederick. These names for the vessels greatly pleased Kaiser Wilhelm.

Information received from Winnipeg shows that the wheat crop there is not thrashing out as well as expected and that the total crop will be 14,120,000 bushels, against 33,000,000 bushels last year. The total wheat crop in Ontario will be only 14,000,000 bushels, against about 20,000,000 bushels last year. Canada will have to import wheat from the United States or some other country before the next crop comes in.

Li Hung Chang has arrived in Peking, and will shortly present his report to the emperor.

The yield of gold from New Zealand and Queensland for the quarter ending September 30 was 237,073 ounces.

Lord Nelson's victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets on October 21, 1805, was celebrated in London with more than usual ardor. The Nelson monument was literally encircled with flowers.

The government of Sweden will apply to the next Riksdag for credits of 10,000,000 kroner to build an ironclad, several million kroner to build torpedo boats and cruisers, and 6,000,000 kroner with which to begin the fortification of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Premier Conovas, in an interview, characterizes as absolutely false and ridiculous the statement to the effect that the Spanish government intended abandoning Cuba in event of the war not being concluded in March.

Lord Brassey, the governor of Victoria, New South Wales, in a speech on imperial federation, said: "It would be wise, if possible, to bring America into a grand defensive league of the Anglo-Saxon races, which would effectively secure the peace of the world."

At Guelph, Ont., Mrs. Truckle, an elderly woman, was killed by a trolley car. Her little grandson ran in front of a swiftly approaching car. She saw his danger and ran to save him, but was crushed by the front wheels and killed almost instantly. She covered the boy with her body, and, while badly injured, his life was probably saved.

CRIME.

Jack Webb pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree at Lancaster, Wis. Last June he had a fight with J. W. Schiffman at British Hollow, and in shooting at Schiffman he shot and killed a 10-year-old girl. He was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Judge Shaw at Rockford, Ill., overruled the motion for a change of venue in the case of James French, indicted for the murder of his wife, and the matter will probably be pressed to trial immediately after election.

At dance near Huntsville, Kan., Thomas Turner was shot and instantly killed by James Stanley, a young man. The men had been intimate friends. No cause for the shooting is known. Turner was 30 years of age. Stanley escaped.

James Lowe shot and fatally wounded Addie Schilling in the lobby of the police court at San Francisco and then himself. The woman was to be a witness against Lowe for threatening letters.

John D. Benedict, a banker and prominent Manchester, Iowa, citizen, Tuesday. Losses in his investments were the cause of the early morning alarm, and

for

casualties.

casual

SISTER ROSE.

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XII.—(CONTINUED.)

The principal article of furniture in the Hall of Justice was a long, clumsy deal table, covered with green baize. At the head of this table sat the president and his court, with their hats on, backed by a heterogeneous collection of patriots officially connected in various ways with the proceedings that were to take place. Below the front of the table, a railed-off space, with a gallery beyond, was appropriated by the general public—mostly represented, as to the gallery, on this occasion, by women, all sitting together on forms, knitting, shirt-mending, and baby-linen making, as cozily as if they were at home. Parallel with the side of the table farthest from the great door of entrance, was a low platform railed off, on which the prisoners, surrounded by their guard, were now assembled to await their trial. The sun shone in brightly from a high window, and a hum of ceaseless talking pervaded the hall cheerfully, as Lomaque entered it.

He was a privileged man here, as at the prison; and he made his way in by a private door, so as to pass the prisoners' platform, and to walk round it, before he got to a place behind the president's chair. Trudaine, standing with his sister on the outermost limits of the group, nodded significantly as Lomaque looked up at him for an instant. He had contrived on his way to the tribunal, to get an opportunity of reading the paper which the chief-agent had slipped into his cravat. It contained these lines:

"I have just discovered who the citizen and citoyenne Dubois are. There is no chance for you but to confess everything. By that means you may inculpate a certain citizen holding authority, and may make it his interest, if he loves his own life, to save yours and your sister's."

Arrived at the back of the president's chair, Lomaque recognized his two trusty subordinates, Magloire and Picard, waiting among the assembled patriot officials to give their evidence. Beyond them, leaning against the wall, addressed by no one, and speaking to no one, stood the superintendent, Danville. Doubt and suspense were written in every line of his face; the fretfulness of an uneasy mind expressed itself in his slightest gestures—even in his manner of passing a handkerchief over his face, on which the perspiration was gathering thick and fast already.

"Silence!" cried the usher of the court for the time being, a hoarse-voiced man in top-boots, with a huge sabre buckled to his side, and a bludgeon in his hand. "Silence for the citizen-president!" he reiterated, striking his bludgeon on the table.

The president rose and proclaimed that the sitting for the day had begun, then sat down again.

The momentary silence which followed was interrupted by a sudden confusion among the prisoners on the platform. Two of the guards sprang in among them. There was the thump of a heavy fall—a scream of terror from some of the female prisoners—then another dead silence, broken by one of the guards, who walked across the hall with a bloody knife in his hand, and laid it on the table. "Citizen-president," he said, "I have to report that one of the prisoners has just stabbed himself."

There was a murmuring exclamation—"Is that all?" among the women spectators as they resumed their work. Suicide at the bar of justice was no uncommon occurrence under the Reign of Terror.

"Name?" asked the president, quietly taking up his pen and opening a book.

"Martigne," answered the hump-backed gaoler, coming forward to the table.

"Description?"

"E-royalist coachmaker to the tyrant Capet."

"Accusation?"

"Conspiracy in prison."

The president nodded, and entered in the book—"Martigne, coachmaker. Accused of conspiracy in prison. Anticipated course of law by suicide. Action accepted as sufficient confession of guilt. Goods confiscated. 1st Thermidor, year two of the Republic."

"Silence!" cried the man with the bludgeon, as the president dropped little sand on the entry, and signing to the gaoler that he might remove the dead body, closed the book.

"Any special cases this morning?" resumed the president, looking round at the group before him.

"There is one," said Lomaque, making his way to the back of the official chair. "Will it be convenient to you, citizen, to take the case of Louis Trudaine and Rose Danville first? Two of my men are detained here as witnesses and their time is valuable to the Republic."

The president marked a list of names before him, and handed it to the usher, placing the figures one and two against Louis Trudaine and Rose Danville.

While Lomaque was backing again to his former place behind the chair, Danville approached and whispered to him—"There is a rumor that secret information has reached you about the citizen and citoyenne Dubois. Is it true? Do you know who they are?"

"Yes," answered Lomaque; "but I have superior orders to keep the information to myself just at present."

The eagerness with which Danville put this question, and the disappointment he showed on getting no satisfactory answer to it, were of a nature to satisfy the observant chief agent that his su-

perintendent was really as ignorant as he appeared to be on the subject of the man and woman Dubois. That one mystery, at any rate, was still, for Danville, a mystery unrevealed.

"Louis Trudaine! Rose Danville!" shouted the crier, with another rap of his bludgeon.

The two came forward, at the appeal to the front railing of the platform. The first sight of her judges, the first shock on confronting the pitiless curiosity of the audience, seemed to overwhelm Rose. She turned from deadly pale to crimson, then to pale again, and hid her face on her brother's shoulder. How fast she heard his heart throbbing! How the tears filled her eyes as she felt that his fear was all for her!

"Now!" said the president, writing down their names. "Denounced by whom?"

Magloire and Picard stepped forward to the table. The first answered, "By citizen superintendent Danville."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE reply made a great stir and sensation among both prisoners and audience.

"Accused of what?" pursued the president.

"The male prisoner, of conspiracy against the Republic; the female prisoner, of criminal knowledge of the same."

"Produce your proofs in answer to this order."

Picard and Magloire opened their minutes of evidence, and read to the president the same particulars which they had formerly read to Lomaque in the secret police office.

"Good," said the president, when they had done; "we need trouble ourselves with nothing more than the identifying of the citizen and citoyenne Dubois, which, of course, you are prepared for. Have you heard the evidence," he continued, turning to the prisoners; while Picard and Magloire consulted together in whispers, looking perplexedly towards the chief agent, who stood silent behind them. "Have you heard the evidence, prisoners? Do you wish to say anything? If you do, remember that the time of this tribunal is precious, and that you will not be suffered to waste it."

"I demand permission to speak for myself and for my sister," answered Trudaine. "My object is to save the time of the tribunal by making a confession."

The faint whisperings, audible among the women spectators a moment before, ceased instantaneously as he pronounced the word confession. In the breathless silence, his low, quiet tones penetrated to the remotest corners of the hall; while, suppressing externally all evidences of the death-agony of hope within him, he continued his address in these words:

"I confess my secret visits to the house in the Rue de Clery. I confess that the persons whom I went to see are the persons pointed at in the evidence; and, lastly, I confess that my object in communicating with them as I did, was to supply them with the means of leaving France. If I had acted from political motives to the political prejudice of the existing government, I admit that I would be guilty of that conspiracy against the republic with which I am charged. But no political purpose animated, no political necessity urged me, in performing the action which has brought me to the bar of this tribunal. The persons whom I aided in leaving France were without political influence or political connections. I acted solely from private motives of humanity towards them and towards others—motives which a good republican may feel, and yet not turn traitor to the welfare of his country."

"Are you ready to inform the court, next, who the man and woman Dubois really are?" inquired the president, impatiently.

"I am ready," answered Trudaine. "But first I desire to say one word in reference to my sister, charged here at the bar with me." His voice grew less steady, and for the first time, his color began to change, as Rose lifted her face from his shoulder and looked up at him eagerly. "I implore the tribunal to consider my sister as innocent of all active participation in what is charged against me as a crime"—he went on. "Having spoken with candor about myself, I have some claim to be believed when I speak of her; when I assert that she neither did help me nor could help me. If there be blame, it is mine only; if punishment, it is I alone who should suffer."

He stopped suddenly and grew confused. It was easy to guard himself from the peril of looking at Rose, but he could not escape the hard trial to his self-possession of hearing her if she spoke. Just as he pronounced the last sentence, she raised her face again from his shoulder, and eagerly whispered to him.

"No, no, Louis! Not that sacrifice, after all the others—not that, though you should force me into speaking to them myself!"

She abruptly quitted her hold of him, and fronted the whole court in an instant. The railing in front of her shook with the quivering of her arms and hands as she held by it to support herself! Her hair lay tangled on her shoulders; her face had assumed a strange fixedness; her gentle blue eyes,

were soft and tender at all other times, were lit up wildly. A low hum of murmured curiosity and admiration broke from the women of the audience. Some rose eagerly from the benches, others cried:

"Listen! Listen! She is going to speak!"

She did speak. Silvery and pure the sweet voice, sweeter than ever in sadness, stole its way through the great sounds—through the coarse humming and the hissing whispers.

"My lord the president"—began the poor girl, firmly. Her next words were drowned in a volley of hisses from the women.

"Ah! aristocrat, aristocrat! None of your accursed titles here!" was their shrill cry at her. She fronted the fierce gestures which accompanied it, with the steady light still in her eyes, with the strange rigidity still fastened on her face. She would have spoken again through the uproar and execration, but her brother's voice overpowered her.

"Citizen-president," he cried, "I have not concluded. I demand leave to complete my confession. I implore the tribunal to attach no importance to what my sister says. The trouble and terror of this day have shaken her intellect. She is not responsible for her words—I assert it solemnly, in the face of the whole court!"

The blood flew up into his white face as he made the assertion. Even at that supreme moment the great heart of the man reproached him for yielding himself to a deception, though the motive of it was to save his sister's life.

"Let her speak! let her speak!" exclaimed the women, as Rose, without moving, without looking at her brother, without seeming even to have heard what he said, made a second attempt to address her judges, in spite of Trudaine's interposition.

"Silence!" shouted the man with the bludgeon. "Silence, you women! the citizen-president is going to speak."

"The prisoner Trudaine has the ear of the court," said the president, "and may continue his confession. If the female prisoner wishes to speak, she may be heard afterwards. I enjoin both the accused persons to make short work of it with their addresses to me, or they will make their case worse instead of better. I command silence among the audience, and if I am not obeyed, I will clear the hall. Now, prisoner Trudaine, I invite you to proceed. No more about your sister; let her speak for herself. Your business and ours is with the man and woman Dubois now. Are you, or are you not, ready to tell the court who they are?"

"I repeat that I am ready," answered Trudaine. "The Citizen Dubois is a servant. The woman Dubois is the mother of the man who has denounced me—Superintendent Danville."

A low, murmuring, rushing sound of hundreds of exclamations, all speaking, half-suppressedly, at the same moment, followed the delivery of the answer. No officer of the court attempted to control the outburst of astonishment. The infection of it spread to the persons on the platform, to the crier himself, to the judges of the tribunal, lounging, but the moment before, so carelessly silent in their chairs. When the noise was at length quelled, it was subdued in the most instantaneous manner by one man, who shouted from the throng behind the president's chair:

"Clear the way there! Superintendent Danville is taken ill!"

A vehement whispering and contending of many voices interrupting each other, followed; then a swaying among the assembly of official people; then a great stillness; then the sudden appearance of Danville alone, at the table.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LOVE NOWADAYS.

Two Asked Advice About It and Then Rejected It.

There is no use of opposing a love affair, not even when the actors play into your own hands, says the New York Herald. I know what I'm saying. I've had the experience with two—the young and the old man. My first experience was with a young man who didn't know his mind and asked me what he had better do, and I, like a father, told him he'd better not marry the girl he was courting. He went right off and married her.

An old man from the country came into the car where I was reading my morning paper and sat down at my side. "Beg your pardon, sir," he said. "Did you ever court a grass widow?"

"Oh, yes," I said, "I've courted a dozen or more. Why?"

"Did you ever marry one?"

"Yes."

"Waller, p'raps yer kin give a chap a point or two?"

"Oh, certainly; all the points you want."

"Are they any different from other women?"

"Say, old fellow, I've courted all sorts of women, both married and unmarried, and they are all just alike. They do all the courting and generally propose before you have courted them a week."

"Waller, what's yer opin'n?"

"It is this: 'The man who marries one is a jackass.'"

The old fellow scratched his head for a moment and after he had got his idea raked in the right spot he said: "Waller, hain't I as much constitutionally right to be a jackass as yer have? Waller, I guess, and I'm goin' to 'cept her proposal by wire. Write it out for me, won't yer?"

She abruptly quitted her hold of him, and fronted the whole court in an instant. The railing in front of her shook with the quivering of her arms and hands as she held by it to support herself!

Her hair lay tangled on her shoulders; her face had assumed a strange fixedness; her gentle blue eyes,

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From the Democrat, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Democrat has had its attention to a remarkable cure, due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the following statement, made to a reporter of this paper, will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted. Mrs. John Tooley, of Dwight, in this county, is the lady benefited by the medicine named, and she makes the following statement:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX—ss.

"In the year 1891 I was a great sufferer from extreme nervousness, which finally developed into an aggravated attack of St. Vitus' dance. My health was very poor and I suffered terribly for six months, constantly growing worse. Finally I left home and went to my relatives in Canada for a visit, and my people never expected I would return alive. In Canada I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was truly marvelous. When I began taking them I weighed but ninety-six pounds, and in nine weeks' time, during which I took four boxes of the medicine, I gained so that I weighed 125 pounds, and the St. Vitus' dance and all nervousness disappeared. I returned home in nine weeks completely cured and in the best of health, and have continued so to this day. Previous to taking the Pink Pills I had been attended by several physicians, but with no good results. I owe my life to Pink Pills, and have earnestly recommended them to all my friends, and my mother and three brothers have taken them with good results, my mother for heart trouble. I will be glad to answer any and all inquiries as to what Pink Pills have done for me."

(Signed.) Mrs. John Tooley.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of July, 1896.

Mrs. Tooley is now the picture of health, and the Democrat reporter could hardly realize that she was at one time so near to death. But her testimony in unassailable, and she is very earnest in her desire to spread the good news to other sufferers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mother Goose to Date.

Little Polly Michael

Rode upon her cycle

Exposing more, alas! than just her toes;

And mother came and caught her

And whipped her little daughter

For wheeling in such shamefully short clothes.

—Washington Times.

Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe and Throat Troubles Speedily Cured.

Miss Nellie Poyer, 1536 So. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "Have used your Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for a severe case of La Grippe. Two doses gave relief. My lungs were very sore and I found that it stopped any desire to cough at once. The soreness on my lungs and in my head soon disappeared. It is very pleasant and easy to take and while it does not cause sickness at the stomach, like many cough remedies, it cures quicker than any I have ever tried.

Faithful Contractors.

Mrs. Slimson—"I have absolutely forbidden Willie to go near the water."

Mrs. Twickenham—"What for?"

"I want him to learn how to swim." —Life.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

Three hundred thousand tons of vegetables, valued at \$25,000,000, were sold in the city of Paris in 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teeth-ache, rheumatism, colds, &c.

BRYAN AFTER TRUSTS

HYPOCRISY OF THOSE WHO PROFESS TO FEAR LAWS.

McKinley Is Silent — The Republican Candidate Has Not a Word to Say Against the Trusts, for They Own Him.

Mr. Bryan and Major McKinley are making speeches daily to crowds of people. Mr. Bryan discusses every issue involved in the campaign in the most direct and unequivocal manner. He does not quibble and he evades nothing. He is especially outspoken in opposition to and in denunciation of the trusts, syndicates and combinations formed to throttle legitimate business and exact unreasonable profits from the people.

Major McKinley, on the other hand, deals largely in generalities and meaningless platitudes, and seems all the time to be trying to talk without saying anything. He uses words chiefly to conceal his ideas, if, indeed, he has ideas. He is direct and explicit in nothing. He is especially silent and evasive on the subject of trusts, syndicates and combinations, and doesn't even seem to know that such things exist. His silence in regard to them can mean nothing else than his endorsement of them, if not, indeed, their absolute ownership of him. If McKinley should be elected, every trust and syndicate and ring and combination in restraint of trade in all the land could go to Washington and demand of him its compensation for electing him in additional privileges and profits at the expense of the people, and they would not be slow in going, either.

In striking contrast to this position of entire subserviency to those special interests that need the strong curb of the law was Mr. Bryan's severe denunciation of the trusts in his recent speech in Tammany hall. Mr. Bryan began his remarks with a reference to the charge recently made in a speech by ex-President Harrison that the democratic national platform is a menace to the government, and follows that with his denunciation of the trusts. He said:

"My friends, I call your attention to the fact that ex-President Harrison asserts that our platform places the government in danger. If that were true, we might well turn from the discussion of any other question to consider wherein it menaces the continuation of constitutional government, and there is nothing in the Chicago platform that menaces constitutional government. There is nothing in the Chicago platform that would make the executive of the United States feeble in enforcing all the laws of the nation or feeble in defending the constitution of the nation; and there is nothing in that platform that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the supreme court of the United States or of any one state. (Applause.)

"I challenge you to read that platform and find in that platform a single sentence that justifies the language used by the ex-president.

"Our criticism of the supreme court is not as severe as the criticism and the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860. The language that I have used in regard to the supreme court has not been as severe as the language used by Abraham Lincoln both before his election and after his election to the presidency. (Applause.) There is nothing in our platform concerning the invasion of the state by federal troops; that appears in force and is emphasized in the platform of 1860 upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected. There is nothing that has been said in the platform or by its candidate that justifies the charge that the democratic party is assailing constitutional government or interfering with the preservation of law and order. (Applause.)

"Who is it that is so afraid that law will not be enforced? (Cries of 'Hanna' 'Hanna' and applause.) Those who are most fearful that there will be a lax enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if the laws were enforced. (Applause.)

"Those persons who are afraid that law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated the law with impunity.

"If Mr. Harrison wants to raise the question of the survival of our institutions, I will tell him that the great trusts of this country that are supporting the republican ticket are the greatest menace to our government.

"The trusts of this country, with their representatives, are collecting tribute from the people, and when we protest against it they call us disturbers of the peace and anarchists. (Applause.)

"I am opposed to trusts. (Applause.) As an ex-slave I shall use what power I have to drive every trust out of existence. (Thunderous applause.)

"If our laws are not sufficient to meet the evil, if I am elected, will recommend such laws as will. (Applause.)

"If the constitution of the United States is not strong enough to prevent any interference with the operations of the trusts, I shall recommend such amendment to the constitution as will permit the punishment of these men. (Applause.)

"My friends, there is a great contest in this country, which must be settled, and that is whether a few men, banded together, are more powerful than all the people."

"And while I do not wish to array class against class, I am willing to array all the people who will suffer from the operations of these trusts against the few people who operate the trusts." (Applause.)

Friends of Mr. Bryan figure for him a majority as high as 35,000 in Nebraska.

DO YOU WANT ANY BETTER EVIDENCE THAN THIS?

The county of Ontario, with a population of 500,000, has a campaign like Indiana, and is free from political influence. Social, religious, as here in this case for the Democrat Bryan and the political friends that stand by him, are for their right. As near as will be 500 voters are Democrats who are many of whom have for years held the organization purposes. All friends are abundant, and who will say get by them that their vote is to Palmer, to secure what is to be done if he should favor of Illinois.

ENGLISH FREE SILVER VIEW IN 1894

Prediction of the London Financial News Against Possible Adoption of Cheap Money by America.

SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH, London, Oct. 2.—(Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)—The World correspondent examined today a file of the Financial News in its office and quotes the following extract from an editorial in its issue of April 26, 1894:

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before a year was out, for American industry would be protected not only at home but in every other market."

WILLIAM W. OSBORNE DISBARDED. Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Secretary Francis has disbanded from practice before the interior department William W. Osborne of Lansing, Mich., for receiving illegal payment fees.

BAKERS' MEETING. The night force gathered at the Bakery Tuesday evening with 201 members these officers: Pres. Michael Crampton; Vice-President, Dan Ivan; Sergeant-at-Arms.

NOT A FORGERY.

The Famous London Financial News Article Proven to Be Genuine.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—(Special)—Convincing evidence is accumulating daily at National Democratic headquarters that Mr. Bryan will sweep the southern, western and central middle states in November. This claim is not based upon reports of enthusiastic politicians, but is the result of careful investigation, and very careful canvasses made in the debatable territory by national, state and local managers of the free silver campaign. The wild statements sent out during the past four or five days by the Republican managers, in which they claim certain western states by majorities so large that they appear ridiculous even to Republicans, is further evidence that they have nothing on which to base their claims, while their only hope lies in making unsupported claims in the vain hope of bolstering up a lost cause. It is known, however, that inside reports obtained at the McKinley headquarters are widely different from those given out to the gold press: For instance, it is known that a Republican canvass of Nebraska gives that state to McKinley by only 3,000 majority. This report is clouded by the statement that, in order to carry Nebraska work must be done between now and November, a sure indication that the Republicans have no hope of carrying that state.

A Democratic canvass of Nebraska shows that Bryan will carry it by not less than 25,000; the Democratic poll showing a Republican defection in every county of the state, including Douglass county, and Omaha, of from 20 to 25 per cent. The Republican managers are sure of this fact, and rely wholly upon wild and unsupported claims to keep up the courage of their followers. The same thing is true in Kansas, except that Republican leaders have actually conceded that state. This being the case, it is absolutely certain that Bryan will carry every state west of the Missouri river, clear to the Pacific coast.

It is also known that the Republican managers have privately conceded to Bryan every southern state. A prominent Chicago railway official, in close touch with Republican national headquarters, has, within the past two days, made the candid admission that McKinley stood no more chance of carrying any southern state than he had of carrying Colorado, and he admitted that Bryan would carry Colorado by 75,000 majority. This railway official, in the same private conversation, stated that any man who offered to bet \$1 on McKinley was either a born fool or painfully anxious to part with his money. He further stated that the talk about carrying Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina and other southern states for McKinley has been manufactured by a clique of southern Republican politicians solely for the purpose of "pulling Mark Hanna's leg," that they had succeeded in doing so, and that was all they expected; that not one of the states would fail in giving Bryan an overwhelming majority. This view, he stated, was obtained from a personal trip throughout the states in question.

ROBERT H. HUMPHREY. "A Commissioner for Oaths."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Chicago Tribune printed the above cablegram from London in its news columns, its editorial columns to-day denounce the London Financial News article as a Democratic forgery. It only shows the Tribune's capacity for lying is only exceeded by its love for British gold power. If the Chicago Tribune can lie so egregiously in this instance, what confidence can the public place in any statement made by that mendacious sheet?

CENTER SHOT.

Here Is the Option of a Well Known Englishman the Double Standard.

Lord Liddesdale, for many years governor of the Bank of England, and a gentleman well versed in the finances of the world, made the following statement at a recent banquet held in London:

"If the American people had the courage of their conviction and adopted the double standard of gold and silver, no matter at what ratio, they would inside of eighteen months cease to be a commercial factor of the markets of the world. The whole of the silver using countries of the earth would throw their trade to this country. They would lay off that nation that placed the highest value upon their currency. In addition to the oriental countries sending their trade to America, in the event of the silver issue carrying the day, the whole of the South American republics would at once become a great commercial factor abroad, for gain is greater than sentiment in building up trade. American cargoes would find their way into the waters of every silver-using country."

The farmers of America would not have to compete with depreciated India wheat." (See page 701 of Arena for September.)

The farmers must stand together and protect themselves against the drones of society, who produce nothing but law."—Prince Bismarck in 1894.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many Northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the South, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the South at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within thirty-one days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Oct. 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address Frank J. Reed, G. P. A., Chicago.

Keeping Cheese.

To keep cheese fresh and moist is one of the problems of housekeeping. There are several ways of doing this, but the best, verified by experience, is to wrap it up in damp butter muslin, and not keep it in a warm place. In this way cheese may be kept for weeks.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A hotel at Chico, Mich., burned so rapidly Saturday that only one trunk was saved.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

"The number of republicans who have declared for free silver outnumber the democrats who have deserted the ticket, and while the number of silver republicans is increasing all the time, the number of bolting democrats is at all the time decreasing.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the statutory declarations act of 1825. (Signed.) W. DURANT."

"Declared at Giltsup Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, in the city of London, the 25th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me,

"ROBERT H. HUMPHREY."

"A Commissioner for Oaths."

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Chicago Tribune printed the above cablegram from London in its news columns, its editorial columns to-day denounce the London Financial News article as a Democratic forgery. It only shows the Tribune's capacity for lying is only exceeded by its love for British gold power. If the Chicago Tribune can lie so egregiously in this instance, what confidence can the public place in any statement made by that mendacious sheet?

FALSEHOOD AND MENDACITY.

Weapons Used by the Republicans To Ward the Close of the Campaign.

President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown university, the distinguished biologist and most famous educator of New England, declares that never since the slavery fight of forty years ago, has the press of the country been so completely given over to malicious misrepresentations and the mendacity of greed as it is today in its fight against bimetallism. As the campaign proceeds, it becomes more and more venomous and unscrupulous, and it is perfectly evident that the Republicans and their allies will hesitate at nothing, however desperate, that offers them a hope of success.

The Democratic national committee is advised from several different sources that the Republicans have sprung the charge in certain communities that Mr. Bryan is a member of the A. P. A., and that he once edited an A. P. A. paper. In other communities it is alleged that Mr. Bryan boarded in Washington with a Catholic family and attended mass oftener than he did his own church. To such contemptible methods has the Republican campaign to maintain the gold standard come. Against all such as these the public is warned. The daily peddlers of malice and mendacity will do their worst between this time and the day of election. During the next two weeks the Republican press will revel in falsehoods and misrepresentations. Let no friend of Bryan and free silver be misled, disengaged or influenced in the slightest degree thereby.

The bolting Democrats who have

dominated Palmer and Buckner are the same men who accomplished the complete destruction of silver as money in 1873. Since then wages have gone down one-half, and 3,000,000 able bodied men have been thrown out of employment.

The farmers must stand together and

protect themselves against the drones

of society, who produce nothing but

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HER LIFE TRULY SAVED.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does It.

Mrs. Chas. La Point, a well-known resident of Denver, praises this wonderful remedy. Her testimony should convince all as to the worth of the New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine. Her letter dated Sept. 11th, 1884, reads as follows:



Mrs. LA POINT. 2137 Humboldt St.

"Typhoid fever left me with heart trouble of the most serious nature. Nothing the doctors gave had any effect. I had severe pains in the heart, and was unable to lie on my left side for more than three minutes at a time. My heart seemed to miss beats, and I had smothering spells, in which it seemed every breath would be my last. We accidentally saw an advertisement of

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine, and purchased a bottle of each. After taking the remedies a week, I could be lifted in a chair and sit up an hour, and in a short time I was able to do light house-work. I shall be ever grateful to you for your wonderful medicines. Truly they saved my life."

MRS. CHAS. LA POINT.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will cure all druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle for 50¢ or it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.

More Local

—Apples, the finest grown, at low prices. Copps & Co., 120 Clark street.

—A house in firstclass condition, and two lots, for sale. Call at 111 Jefferson street.

—When wanting wall paper, paints, oils or brushes, call upon Ira L. Eldredge, 812 Ellis street.

—Krutza, the tailor, 424 Main street, second floor, has received his fall and winter goods and is ready to wait on customers.

—G. K. Mansur, the pump man, is now located in new quarters, having moved to the building just east of White's hardware store, on Clark street.

—Matt. Fisher, of Almond, was a pleasant caller on Saturday morning. Mr. Fisher says that several farmers in his town lost a part of their potato crop by freezing.

—The H. D. McCulloch Co. is headquarters for paints, oils and wall paper, they having one of the finest and largest stocks in this locality. They carry nothing but the best and purest in paints, and guarantee every can sold.

—Chas. Puls, who lives near Arnott, met with a severe loss, last Friday morning, by the burning of his barn, together with two oxen and a cow. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is between \$300 and \$400.

—Fifty cents saved on every barrel of Gold Crown flour bought. Manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co. Patronize home industry, instead of purchasing flour made at Minneapolis or other points. Warranted to be equal in all respects.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

C. Krems & Bro., Established 1863.

At their store on public square you will always find a full stock of general hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, lawn mowers, plows, cultivators, pumps, ropes, fence wire, mill supplies of all descriptions, &c. All orders for roofing and other tin and sheet iron work promptly executed. Also agents for the celebrated Boynton furnace. If

CASTORIA.

Castoria is on
every
wrappe.

PIGEON MILK THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect, quick to cure. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package, on receipt of price, \$1 per box.

Sold by H. D. McCulloch Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Stevens Point.

PATENTS

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MINOR IS A TAX DODGER!

COMPLETE PROOF PUBLISHED BELOW.

Tells the Assessor in Sturgeon Bay that his Pianos, Organs and Melodeons are Assessed in Washington.

ASSESSOR at Washington Says They were Not Assessed There.

PAYS NO TAXES ON PIANO.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, 1893, in an address before the Business Men's Association of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., E. S. Minor, member of Congress from the Eighth District, and candidate for re-election, had the following to say in regard to the assessment rolls of that city. Below are his exact words:

"It is the judgment of many of our citizens that the present method of assessing property for the purpose of taxation is very defective, and results in gross injustice to our taxpayers, who are least able to bear the heavy burden of taxation. It is thought by many that the time has now come to ask the city council for relief from an unsatisfactory method of assessing. **THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF OUR CITY WILL NOT BEAR THE LIGHT OF INTELLIGENT INVESTIGATION.** The discriminations, omissions and under-valuations are numerous and conspicuous."

That there are men who will dodge their taxes, is an unpleasant truth, but when the president of a Business Men's Association makes an announcement like the above, in public, and three years later on, and while a member of congress, makes a false report of his own assessable personal property, it is indeed a deplorable state of affairs. Just read the following fac-simile of Minor's 1890 assessment blank, signed in affidavit form by himself. Then read the next, a fac-simile of a letter from the assessor of Washington:

FAC-SIMILE OF MINOR'S 1890 ASSESSMENT BLANK.

STATEMENT

Of Personal Property subject to taxation in the _____ County of **DOOK**, State of Wisconsin.

for the year 1890, belonging to _____

School District No. _____

No.	Valuation by Owner	Valuation by Assessor	Remarks
1. Horses of all ages	\$	\$	
2. Hens, Chickens of all ages			
3. Males and Animals of all ages			
4. Sheep and Lambs			
5. Swine			
6. Wagons, Carriages and Sleighs	2	50.00	
7. Gold and Silver Watches			
8. Piano, Organ and Melodeon			
9. Saw Logs			
10. Timber			
11. Railroad Ties			
12. Telegraph Poles			
Total valuation of above items of Personal Property	\$ 50.00		
13. Merchants and Manufacturers Stock			
14. Average amount of Money in possession or on deposit, during year			
15. Average amount of notes, bonds, mortgages and other securities for debts, due or to become due during year and every month during the same, including interest, and average amount of losses suffered through debts owing, in each and every month determined under Section 1054 N. B.			
16. Grain and Farm Produce			
17. Private Libraries in excess of \$200			
18. Kitchen Furniture and other Household Furniture in excess of \$200	100	140.00	
19. All other Personal Property not including above and not exempt			
20. Leaf Tobacco			
21. Steamboats, vessels and other water craft			
Total value of all Personal Property	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	
Number of valid land Wages used by former			
23. Number of widgauge strings			

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

DOOK COUNTY, having been

examined under oath by _____ Assessor, as to all items of personal property owned by me or my wife or which I have in charge or possession as lessee, occupant, agent, mortgagee, pledgee, parent, guardian, executor, admiral, traitor, trustee, assignee, or receiver, which is liable to taxation, and as to the value thereof, do hereby solemnly swear that the above statement of said Personal Property is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that in deducting the amount of my indebtedness I have deducted no other than bona fide and unconditional debts, and have not exceeded the true amount thereof.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of A.D. 1890

E. S. Minor

Jacob D. Dicks Assessor.

Washington, Sept. 1890.

Assessor, D. D.

Very truly yours,

Chas. La Point

Editor "Door County Democrat."

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

A. O. 6024.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 18th inst. received, and in reply you are

Informed that there is no personal property assessed on the records

of the District of Columbia to Hon. E. S. Minor.

Very truly yours,

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Editor "Door County Democrat."

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Very truly yours

BRYAN SCORES THE TRUSTS.

Hypocrisy of Those Who Profess to Fear the Laws Will Not Be Enforced.

M'KINLEY IS SILENT.

The Republican Candidate Has Not a Word to Say Against the Trusts, for They Own Him.

Mr. Bryan, on the Other Hand, Declares That, If Elected, He Will Use All the Power of the Law, and, if Necessary, Ask for More Law to Suppress Them.

Mr. Bryan and Major McKinley are making speeches daily to crowds of people. Mr. Bryan discusses every issue involved in the campaign in the most direct and unequivocal manner. He does not quibble and he evades nothing. He is especially outspoken in opposition to and in denunciation of the trusts, syndicates and combinations formed to throttle legitimate business and exact unreasonable profits from the people.

Major McKinley, on the other hand, deals largely in generalities and meaningless platitudes, and seems all the time to be trying to talk without saying anything. He uses words chiefly to conceal his ideas, if, indeed, he has ideas. He is direct and explicit in nothing. He is especially silent and evasive on the subject of trusts, syndicates and combinations, and doesn't even seem to know that such things exist. His silence in regard to them can mean nothing else than his endorsement of them, if not, indeed, their absolute ownership of him. If McKinley should be elected, every trust and syndicate and ring and combination in restraint of trade in all the land could go to Washington and demand of him its compensation for electing him in additional privileges and profits at the expense of the people, and they would not be slow in going, either.

In striking contrast to this position of entire subserviency to those special interests that need the strong curb of the law was Mr. Bryan's severe denunciation of the trusts in his recent speech in Tammany hall. Mr. Bryan began his remarks with a reference to the charge recently made in a speech by ex-President Harrison that the Democratic national platform is a menace to the government, and follows that with his denunciation of the trusts. He said:

"My friends, I call your attention to the fact that ex-President Harrison asserts that our platform places the government in danger. If that were true, we might well turn from the discussion of any other question to consider wherein it menaces the continuation of constitutional government, and there is nothing in the Chicago platform that menaces constitutional government. There is nothing in the Chicago platform that would make the executive of the United States feeble in enforcing all the laws of the nation or feeble in defending the constitution of the nation; and there is nothing in that platform that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the supreme Court of the United States or of any one state. [Applause.]

"I challenge you to read that platform and find in that platform a single sentence that justifies the language used by the ex-president.

"Our criticism of the supreme court is not as severe as the criticism and the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860. The language that I have used in regard to the supreme court has not been as severe as the language used by Abraham Lincoln, both before his election and after his election to the presidency. [Applause.] There is nothing in our platform concerning the invasion of the state by federal troops; that appears in force and is emphasized in the platform of 1860 upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected. There is nothing that has been said in the platform or by its candidate that justifies the charge that the Democratic party is assaulting constitutional government or interfering with the preservation of law and order. [Applause.]

"I shall go further than that. If Mr. Harrison wants to raise the question of the survival of our government, I am willing to meet him on that proposition. [Applause.]

"My friends, in so far as Republicans and former Democrats [hisses] have criticised my election as a menace to law and order, I want to say to you that their fear is not that as an executive I will be lax in the enforcement of law; their fear is that as an executive I would not respect persons. [Applause.]

"Who is it that is so afraid that law will not be enforced? [Cries of "Hannan! Hannan!" and applause.] Those who are most fearful that there will be a lax enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if the laws were enforced. [Applause.]

"Those persons who are afraid that law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated the law with impunity.

"If Mr. Harrison wants to raise the question of the survival of our institutions, I will tell him that the great trusts of this country that are supporting the Republican ticket are the greatest enemies to our government.

"The trusts of this country, with their representatives, are collecting tribute from the people, and when we protest against it they call us disturbers of the peace and anarchists. [Applause.]

"I AM UNOPPOSED TO TAXES. [Applause.] AS AN EXECUTIVE, I SHALL USE WHAT POWER I HAVE TO DEFEND

GIVING TRUSTS OUT OF EXPOSITION. [Tremendous applause.]

"If present laws are not sufficient to meet this evil, I, if elected, will recommend such laws as will. [Applause.]

"If the constitution of the United States is so construed as to prevent any interference with the operations of the trust, I shall recommend such amendment to the constitution as will permit the punishment of those men. [Applause.]

"My friends, there is a great contest in this country, which must be settled, and that is whether a few men, banded together, are more powerful than all the people.

"And while I do not wish to array class against class, I am willing to array all the people who suffer from the operations of these trusts against the few people who operate the trusts." [Applause.]

BRYAN SURE OF VICTORY!

Issues a Signed Statement Expressing Confidence in His Success.

THE PEOPLE AWAKENED.

There Can Be no Permanent Prosperity So Long as the Gold Standard Is Maintained.

The Numbers in Favor of Free Coinage Are Daily Increasing, but Its Friends Are Nevertheless Urged to Continue Their Work Until Election Day to Make the Majority Overwhelming.

W. J. Bryan will certainly be the next president of the United States. The campaign has progressed far enough to show that the result is merely a question of how large a majority the people will roll up against the domination of Wall street and the supremacy of the English gold standard. Mr. Bryan has issued the following signed statement which fully coincides with and verifies the judgment and sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the people. It looks as if the election was going to be a landslide, a tidal wave which will sweep all before it. The following is Mr. Bryan's statement, issued to the press Saturday morning from Cincinnati:

"I have no doubt of my election. I base my confidence upon the fact that the free coinage sentiment is growing every day. The people are studying the money question, and the study of it is convincing the people generally that there can be no permanent prosperity so long as the gold standard is maintained.

"The gold standard makes a dearer dollar. A dearer dollar makes falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times. The people who profit by hard times are relatively so few in number that they would amount to nothing at all but for the fact that they are aided by a considerable number of people who, not having studied the money question themselves, have received instructions from a few financiers.

"The number of Republicans who have declared for free silver outnumbers the Democrats who have deserted the ticket, and while the number of silver Republicans is increasing all the time, the number of bolting Democrats is all the time decreasing.

"While I have no doubt as to my election, I believe that the advocates of free coinage should work from now to election day to make the majority in the electoral college so large that no party hereafter will ever dare to propose submission to a foreign financial policy."

"W. J. BRYAN."

INGERSOLL FOR SILVER.

An Eloquent Extract from His Address to the Farmers of Illinois.

Republican newspapers have sometimes referred to Colonel Robert G. of the single gold standard. We are sure this must do Colonel Ingersoll great injustice, for he does not ordinarily place himself on both sides of any great public question. An address to the farmers of Illinois, delivered in 1881 and given in full in his volume of speeches and lectures published by the Rhodes & McClure Publishing company, of Chicago, Colonel Ingersoll thus spoke in his own picturesque style on this subject:

"For my part, I do not ask any interference on the part of the government, except to undo the wrong it has done. I do not ask that money be made out of nothing. I do not ask for the prosperity born of poverty. But I do ask for the remonetization of silver. Silver was demonetized by fraud. It was an imposition upon every honest man; a fraud upon every honest debtor in the United States. It assassinated labor. It was done in the interest of avarice and greed, and should be undone by honest men."

This eloquent extract is to be found on page 19 of the volume of his speeches above referred to. One who spoke from such strong convictions cannot have gone over to the support of the single gold standard now and become an apologist for the very crime here so strongly denounced. We are satisfied, therefore, that the published report that Colonel Ingersoll is opposed to the remonetization of silver is a gross and unfounded libel.

Senator Palmer, the bolting goldbug candidate for the presidency, says McKinley will carry Illinois and Maryland and be elected. Palmer is more concerned in McKinley's election than in his own.

Ninety per cent of the people going to Canton to visit McKinley are hauled there on free excursion trains to make a showing. The laboring men in the crowds are not only hauled there free of charge, but they do not lose the time from their weekly pay.

Between buying an excursion ticket to Canton and losing their jobs, a good many men are buying tickets who will vote for Bryan when they get inside the election booth.

Ever since it became clear that Bryan would sweep the country by a big electoral and popular majority gold has been rolling in by every steamer. Gold is coming down to a parity, and don't you forget it!

The men who are enlisted this year on the side of the great uncounted millions of freedom for justice and for wider measures of freedom may well bear with indifference the reprimands of their adversaries. They stand in good company, for the most shining names of history became immortal in the face of just such oligarchy as they have now to bear.—New York Journal.

The trusts of this country, with their representatives, are collecting tribute from the people, and when we protest against it they call us disturbers of the peace and anarchists. [Applause.]

I AM UNOPPOSED TO TAXES. [Applause.] AS AN EXECUTIVE, I SHALL USE WHAT POWER I HAVE TO DEFEND

They Fed Mark Hanna.

Mark Hanna went to Boston recently to meet this evil, if elected, will recommend such laws as will. [Applause.]

"If the constitution of the United States is so construed as to prevent any interference with the operations of the trust, I shall recommend such amendment to the constitution as will permit the punishment of those men. [Applause.]

"My friends, there is a great contest in this country, which must be settled, and that is whether a few men, banded together, are more powerful than all the people.

"And while I do not wish to array class against class, I am willing to array all the people who suffer from the operations of these trusts against the few people who operate the trusts." [Applause.]

"The silver coinage men tell us that free coinage will advance the price of wheat to what it formerly was, or nearly so. They tell us that wheat will sell for \$1. Suppose it does, I want to ask them whether the people of Nebraska are most interested in high wheat or cheap wheat. In our state perhaps 25,000 farmers raise wheat. Say that each of those farmers has a family of five, that makes 125,000 people in Nebraska interested in high prices for wheat. But how about the 850,000 other people in Nebraska who buy wheat four? Are they not interested in having cheap wheat? I leave it to them whether this Jeffersonian bimetallism will raise the price of wheat is what they want."

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"It certainly is. Mr. Webster is mistaken when he assumes that the people of the United States favor the impoverishment of the farmers. They want the farmer to have a fair price for his wheat, and the workman to have a fair wage for his toil. Gold monometallism makes cheap wheat, low wages, cheap men, foreclosed mortgages, ruined homes, and the death of the republic."

Show me a man who makes money out of legislation and I will show you a man who abuses the people when they want legislation for themselves.—W. J. Bryan.

A Banker's View.

"The platform of the Chicago convention is more dangerous than the secession movement was to the honor, the perpetuity, and the credit of the United States. Copies of the act of secession tacked to the Chicago platform would add to it an air of respectability. (Laughter and applause.)

"The election of Bryan means that the United States will become the Turkey of the western hemisphere, with Bryan as sultan and Debs as his minister of war. It means, in my mind, the dismemberment of the United States.

"The secession movement did not threaten as gravely in every home as does this damnable plot. The rebels went away and left us our supreme court and our constitution. That which the rebels in the south left us, Bryan and his hordes propose to take away. The question is, will we permit them to do it?" (Cries of "No, no," and applause.)

This is an extract from a speech delivered by George Krerzinger, a Chicago banker, at a millionaire banquet tendered to Mark Hanna. What do you think of it?

If to battle for the self-respect of the individual, for political independence, for a wider and a juster diffusion of the good things of earth, for the rights of those who toil and against the exactions of those who merely take, then, as Patrick Henry—an arch demagogue—said to those who accused him of treason, make the most of it!—New York Journal.

Can't Face the Music.

The following from a prominent Chicago citizen speaks for itself. Mr. Lindblom has made a similar proposition to every goldbug paper in the United States, but has as yet received no response. Here is his proposition:

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1896.
Editor Chicago Evening Journal:

I understand that a newspaper has offered to pay the expenses of a delegation of laboring men to Mexico, to go there and investigate and report upon the condition of laborers in that free silver country.

If this proposition is accepted, then I will make this counter proposition. I will pay the expenses of a delegate of the labor unions of Chicago to go to Italy, the birthplace of law, the cradle of civilization, of art and of literature, the home of religion, to investigate and report upon the condition of labor in that gold standard country. Yours truly,

ROBERT LINDBLOM.

In a recent speech Thomas B. Reed uttered this economic gem:

"No man longer shuns labor as his deadliest foe, but welcomes it as his dearest friend."

Right you are Mr. Reed. He has got down on his hands and knees and beg to be permitted to work. And you are glad of it, are you not, Mr. Reed? As you, and others of your political belief so often say: "If it were not for the rich, the poor would have no work. Make the rich richer and there will be more work."

There is another way, and the American people are going to adopt it.

If the Chicago Times-Herald ever has a lucid moment somebody should ask it if it honestly believes that the silver standard of China has anything to do with the custom of disposing of mentally and physically deformed children? Or if the silver standard of India causes the mother to throw her children into the Ganges to be devoured by the crocodiles? Or if the gold standard of the United States prompts a crowd of "foremost citizens" to burn a black man at the stake, or lynch a bevy of citizens of China, and presumably silverites?—Chicago Journal. (Same goldbug organ.)

"After prosperity reigns for some time, longer or shorter, men think that hard times are permanently done away with, and get wild, and over-prosperity sets in."

Thomas B. Reed said this. We have heard a great deal of over-production, but this is the first time that over-prosperity has been officially called to our attention. The people of the west are prepared to stand a long siege of over-prosperity. If free silver means over-prosperity, give us free silver, and give it to us quick.

The men who are enlisted this year on the side of the great uncounted millions of freedom for justice and for wider measures of freedom may well bear with indifference the reprimands of their adversaries. They stand in good company, for the most shining names of history became immortal in the face of just such oligarchy as they have now to bear.—New York Journal.

Between buying an excursion ticket to Canton and losing their jobs, a good many men are buying tickets who will vote for Bryan when they get inside the election booth.

Ever since it became clear that Bryan would sweep the country by a big electoral and popular majority gold has been rolling in by every steamer. Gold is coming down to a parity, and don't you forget it!

If the gold standard and the Wall street clique have their way wheat will go to 25 cents a bushel. Read what John L. Webster, the leading Republican orator of Nebraska has to say about cheap wheat:

"The silver coinage men tell us that free coinage will advance the price of wheat to what it formerly was, or nearly so. They tell us that wheat will sell for \$1. Suppose it does, I want to ask them whether the people of Nebraska are most interested in high wheat or cheap wheat. In our state perhaps 25,000 farmers raise wheat. Say that each of those farmers has a family of five, that makes 125,000 people in Nebraska interested in high prices for wheat. But how about the 850,000 other people in Nebraska who buy wheat four? Are they not interested in having cheap wheat? I leave it to them whether this Jeffersonian bimetallism will raise the price of wheat is what they want."

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Show me a man who makes money out of legislation and I will show you a man who abuses the people when they want legislation for themselves.—W. J. Bryan.

Silver or Nothing.

The following serves to show how the United States treasury meets its obligations, and is the nature of an object lesson:

Constable William Swinburn is an ex-soldier. He is also a pensioner.

"This morning Mr. Swinburn received a check for \$36, this being the amount due him each three months. He carried the check to the treasury department and asked the official to give him either United States greenbacks or gold. He explained that he wanted to send the money to Toronto, Can., and that there was 10 per cent discount on our silver in that country. He could not afford to lose \$36.

The gentleman behind the screen informed him that it was not possible to comply with his request. It was a case of silver or nothing.

"Mr. Swinburn concluded not to accept the latter, at least temporarily, and carried his check away."

And Mr. McKinley (free silver advocate until the St. Louis convention) says that no money is too good for an old soldier. They paid him greenbacks during the war. The government pays him silver now. J. Pierpont Morgan has the gold.

Show me a man who has made money out of unjust laws, and he will deny legislation can be of benefit to anybody.—W. J. Bryan.

Always in the history of the world the men who have attacked the possessors of special privileges, the leaders who have ranked humanity higher than wealth, have met the charge of demagogery. Cromwell and his followers were demagogues in the estimation of the lords and gentlemen of England. Jefferson met bravely the reproach of demagogery when, as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, he checked, as he believed for the time, the development of an American aristocracy by prohibiting laws in recognition of entailment and primogeniture.

The world has never harbored more conspicuous demagogues than William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, nor in the crisis

THE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.—STEVENS POINT, Wis., Oct. 28TH, 1896.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, STEVENS POINT, Wis., October 23, 1896.

To the electors of Portage county: Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards and election precincts in the county of Portage on the 3d day of November, 1896, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation each in its proper column, and the questions submitted to a vote are stated below:

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: A voter upon entering the polling place, and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk, which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other can be used. Upon receiving his ballot voter must retire, alone, to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter, if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark, X, under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark, will be counted for all of the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased or pasted over a printed name. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark, X, after the name of each candidate he does desire to vote for. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum, to assist the voter in marking his ballot, can be taken into the booth and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter. The presiding officer may administer an oath, in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

SAMPLE Official Ballot.

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket, make a cross mark in the square under party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for all the ticket, except particular persons, erase their names, or mark opposite the name of the candidate you desire to vote for in another column, if it be there, or write in the name you wish to vote for. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, erase the name of the candidate you do not want to vote for and make a cross (X) opposite and after the name of the candidate you desire to vote for, or write his name in the blank space under the name erased.

	Democratic Ticket. <input type="checkbox"/>	Peoples Ticket. <input type="checkbox"/>	Prohibition Ticket. <input type="checkbox"/>	Republican Ticket. <input type="checkbox"/>	National Democratic Ticket. <input type="checkbox"/>	Individual Nominations. <input type="checkbox"/>	Individual Nominations. <input type="checkbox"/>
NATIONAL—							
President.....	WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.....	WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.....	JOSHUA LEVERING.....	WILLIAM MCKINLEY.....	JOHN M. PALMER.....	CHARLES E. BENTLEY, National.....	CHARLES H. MATCHETT, Socialistic Labor.....
Vice President.....	ARTHUR SEWALL.....	THOMAS E. WATSON.....	HALE JOHNSON.....	GARRET A. HOBART.....	SIMON B. BUCKNER.....	JAMES H. SOUTHGATE, National.....	MATTHEW MAGUIRE, Socialistic Labor.....
	GEORGE W. CATE.....	GEORGE W. CATE.....	CHARLES F. CRONK.....	JOHN D. NELSENIEUS.....	LYMAN J. NASH.....	ANNETTE J. SHAW, National.....	EMIL REESCH, Socialistic Labor.....
	JOHN WINANS.....	JOHN WINANS.....	CHARLES ALEXANDER.....	PAUL LACHMUND.....	JOHN O. LUDWIG.....	NEWELL DEMERITT, National.....	ROCHUS BABNIK, Socialistic Labor.....
	ERNST MERTON.....	ERNST MERTON.....	NEWCOMB E. TULLY.....	OSSIAN M. PETTIT.....	JOHN B. KUPFER.....	LILY RUNALS, National.....	CHARLES WEISS, Socialistic Labor.....
	OWEN KING.....	OWEN KING.....	HENRY A. MINER.....	MARK CURTIS.....	C. HUGO JACOBI.....	OLIVER H. CROWL, National.....	FRED FARCHMIN, Socialistic Labor.....
	HENRY J. STEINMAN.....	HENRY J. STEINMAN.....	JOHN C. MARTIN.....	LEWIS C. BOYLE.....	GEORGE KROUSEKOP.....	WASHINGTON I. CARPENTER, National.....	ALBERT PIPPENBURG, Socialistic Labor.....
	MICHAEL J. WARNER.....	MICHAEL J. WARNER.....	CHARLES EDWARD REED.....	ELICOTT R. STILLMAN.....	BEDFORD B. HOPKINS.....	ORVIE E. THOMPSON, National.....	CARL GROESCHEL, Socialistic Labor.....
Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.	CHRISTIAN ROEMER.....	ALBINOS A. WORSLEY.....	SOLomon VANDEWALKER.....	WILLIAM J. MALLMANN.....	CASPER H. M. PETERSEN.....	MARTEIA W. LAW, National.....	FRED BUGELMAN, Socialistic Labor.....
	ALBINOS A. WORSLEY.....	JOHN L. BEAU.....	ALMON FRANCIS COLLINS.....	GEORGE D. BREED.....	WILLIAM DICHMANN.....	GEO. W. SHERWOOD, National.....	GUSTAV LAUENSTEIN, Socialistic Labor.....
	JOHN L. BEAU.....	HERMAN NABER.....	JOHN R. OGDEN.....	IVER PEDERSON.....	CHARLES FRANZ.....	LUTHER W. WOOD, National.....	JOHN KETTERMANN, Socialistic Labor.....
	HERMAN NABER.....	CHARLES L. BREKKEN.....	JOHN FAVILLE.....	FREDERICK A. HOLLMAND.....	AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.....	HENRY E. WARD, National.....	CHARLES LACHMUND, Socialistic Labor.....
	CHARLES L. BREKKEN.....	LESTER WOODARD.....	HENRY HAPPEL.....	OAKMAN A. ELLIS.....	WILLIAM F. SHEA.....	GEDEON YOUNG, National.....	PAUL REUTHER, Socialistic Labor.....

THE ARISTOCRATIC DOG

He Wears Diamonds and Dines on Costly Dainties.

PAMPERED BY A FAIR MISTRESS

All the Luxuries of High Life Are His—He Has His Valet, His Tailor, His Dentist and His Club—Dog Marriages the Latest Fad.

I am his highness' dog at Kew.
Pray tell me, sir, whose dog are you?

Homer was no prophet when he wrote, "Dogs, ye have had your day." Had he known to what extravagant excesses the rich and idle women of the end of the nineteenth century were to

go.

As for the dainties upon which pet dogs are fed, they are innumerable. Each dandy develops eccentricities of appetite of his own and is not happy unless his pampered palate is tickled daily by his favorite dishes. Sometimes it is for game that doggie hunger, and there is a story told of one high bred terrier who would turn up his nose at anything less choice than broiled breast of pheasant served on a silver platter. French bonbons, ice cream, cake and all sorts of choice sweetmeats form a part of the ordinary diet of these pets of fashion, and their mistresses take pride in showing off his dogship's gastronomical eccentricities.

No wonder dog doctors and dog dentists are often in demand and that dog hospitals flourish. The dog dentist is particularly a busy man. Naturally dogs' teeth do not require any attention, but after they have been subsisting for months on an unnatural diet their teeth begin to show the effects, and, although they enjoy many pleasures which their more democratic brothers of the streets never heard of, yet they have to pay for it by their suffering with toothache and in the dentist's chair. Sometimes false teeth take the place of the natural ones that have been destroyed by candy and other dainties. A Chicago dog dentist once made a complete set of teeth for a pet setter. Each tooth had to be manufactured separately, and then the plate had to be fitted to doggie's mouth. The bill for the job was \$650 and was paid without a murmur by the wealthy woman who owned the unfortunate beast. Cases of filling dogs' teeth with gold are frequent.

Dog doctors also charge good prices for their work. Most of them run dog hospitals, where they can take the patients and have absolute care of them for a few weeks. Often the animal is found to be suffering from nothing but want of exercise and too rich food. A week or two with dog biscuit as a diet and a daily run about the yard soon brings them around all right.

It is in Paris, that city of eccentric modes, that the aristocracy of the dog is most complete. London society women are almost as insane, and the fashionables of New York and Chicago are fast adopting these senseless customs.

In fact, the modern pet dog is just beginning to have his day. And such a day it is. Sensible persons will scarcely credit the extent to which feminine foolishness in regard to pet dogs is carried. Now, almost every one admires dogs, and nearly every dog owner will own up to being guilty of a certain amount of mild lunacy in petting them, but all must agree that some of the extravagances which the fashionable worldlings go to in their treatment of their canine pets is rank idiocy.

There are very few of the women who pose as leaders of society in either of these four cities who do not own from one to half a dozen toy dogs. Some of them employ maids whose sole duties are to look after the wants of these canine swells. A few years ago about the only method of pampering the pets was to load them with jeweled collars and feed them on expensive dainties. Of late years, however, the equipment of toy dogs has been increased until it now cuts a pretty figure in the expense account which the indulgent husband has to settle.

The canine aristocrat of today not only wears collars of gold and silver which sometimes blaze with diamonds, but he has complete costumes for every occasion. He has his morning suit or dress, his calling costume, his reception gown and his robe de nuit or pyjamas. He is "tubbed" regularly, he has his morning walk in the park with Jeems or the maid, he drives in the afternoon and he is a prominent figure at tea and receptions. In both Paris and London there are dog tailors who make a business of furnishing dog clothes. There are dog hairdressers, dog dentists and dog doctors.

London has even a dog's club. This institution is called the Dogs' Toilet club. It is located in New Bond street, where it is handy to the fashionable quarters. The club occupies luxuriously furnished rooms and is used as a place where wealthy dog owners may have their pets barbers and bathed and dressed according to the prevailing fashion. Perhaps you think that a dog's toilet is a simple affair. Far from it. A dandy dog must have his hair shampooed, combed, brushed and clipped. His eyes must be bathed in rosewater, his nails filed and oiled and polished with all the art of a manicure, and then he must be dressed in the mode before he is ready to appear in society.

It is said that in Paris no less than 5,000 dogs have their clothes made by their own tailors. An outfit of plain dog clothes may be bought for about \$65. This will include six nightgowns of

batiste or silk, made to button down the back and supplemented in cold weather by a small quilted silk chest protector; a half dozen embroidered handkerchiefs, one of which should always be carried in a little buttoned pocket in the dog's coat; a pair of tan leather shoes and a pair of tiny rubber boots so that doggie may not get his feet muddy in wet weather; a wrapper for morning use, a heavy coat for the seaside, a lighter coat for morning wear, a dress coat for evening, a traveling coat and a fur trimmed overcoat for winter.

Pet dogs are seldom loaded with jew-

els, but occasionally a fooling mistress has a bracelet made for her darling's front leg. Collars are sometimes expensive trinkets and may cost well up into the hundreds of dollars. A New York woman once had made for her dog a collar of solid silver, attached to which was a set of châtelaine trinkets which exactly duplicated those she wore herself. Toilet sets for dogs are also made. They contain a large variety of combs, brushes, nail files and like articles and cost all the way from \$25 to \$100.

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Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.

PRICES'

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1896.

Purity in candy is everything. Chase.

Boarders wanted at 807 Main street. Also rooms to rent.

C. E. Blodgett, of Marshfield, spent Monday afternoon in the city.

Miss Soule, of Tomah, is visiting her uncle, D. J. Kelsey, on Water street.

Call for the Hagemeyer Brewing Co.'s beer. Sold by all firstclass dealers.

G. W. Cate and D. Lloyd Jones transacted legal business at Waupaca, on Monday.

Dr. Edwards is enjoying a visit from his mother, Mrs. S. C. Edwards, of Oshkosh.

A five room house for rent, at 226 Prairie street. Will rent cheap. Call on Eugene Tack.

Grapes, peaches, pears and apples at Soffa & Co.'s are going very cheap. None but the finest kept in stock.

Miss Nettie Krems has returned to Chicago, where she will again take up her duties as a professional nurse.

Geo. Booth, who is employed in a barber shop in Grand Rapids, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.

A. G. Green, at his meat market, pays the highest cash price for hides and pelts. Call and see him before you sell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finch rejoice over their first born, a little son, which arrived at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

The new dairy wagon and turnout of Fred. Hodsdon, just put upon the road, is one of the neatest ever seen in these parts.

Miss Elizabeth Connor, one of the teachers in the Centralia schools, spent Saturday in this city, the guest of Miss Lou Mansur.

Chas. J. and Jos. Lawton spent the latter half of last week hunting on the Little Ea. Pleine and succeeded in killing a deer.

Chas. Brunk and family expect to make Chicago their home in the near future, but will not leave for that city until after Christmas.

The Hagemeyer Brewing Co.'s "Favorite" beer is put up in pints and quarts. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Telephone 64.

A special meeting of Sunday School workers will be held at the Presbyterian church next Friday evening. Rev. L. G. Carr will preside.

Apples were never so cheap in Stevens Point before and Soffa & Co. are selling them at the lowest cash prices. Remember their location, 409 Main street.

Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere.

Mrs. Jas. O'Brien is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Neil McCallum, at Ashland, and Mrs. McCallum and children will return with her, to make this city their future home.

Burglar and fire proof safety deposit boxes for rent by the Citizens National Bank. Prices \$3.00 per year and upwards. The only burglar proof deposit boxes in this part of the state.

The young men of St. Mary's church, Stockton, will give a dancing party at Black's hall, Friday evening, Nov. 13th, to which all are invited. Music will be furnished by Lou Johnson's band.

O. B. Rietman, the Winona fur man, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city, having an elegant line of coats, capes, etc., on display at the Jacobs House. He will be here again in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rogers, of Hancock, spent Friday night and Saturday morning in the city while on their way to visit with friends at Wausau. They will spend a day or two here on their return.

Mr. Cowles, of Green Bay, who spent three days in the city last week, intending to open up a local board of trade, left for home on Friday, being unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the telegraph company.

Louis Christianson, after spending the last year and a half at Manistique, Mich., clerking in a clothing store, returned to the city last week. Two former Stevens Pointers, Frank Clark, Jr., and Jas. Tracey, are engaged in business there.

I sell no cheap candy—but good candy cheap. Chase.

V. M. Peck, of Marshfield, was the guest of G. K. Mansur and family, over Sunday.

Grand Opera House, tonight. Eddy Foy and 40 special artists in the great scenic extravaganza, "Off the Earth."

Miss Mina McIlree, one of the efficient 5th ward teachers, has been confined to her room with sickness since last Friday.

Fruit-of-the-loom and Lonsdale sheeting will be sold for only 5¢ cents per yard, at the Leader store, next Saturday evening.

R. A. Johnson, of St. Charles, Minn., has been spending a few days in the city, visiting his brother-in-law, C. D. Morgan.

Mrs. J. M. Bigelow and little daughter left for Chicago, Saturday night, to spend a month with her brother, Mr. Howe.

Henry Barkowsky, manager of the Leader store, left for Chicago, Monday afternoon, to visit his parents and transact business a few days.

Go and hear Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, the Democratic candidate for governor, who will speak at Rink Opera House, next Saturday evening.

W. L. Bronson, John Corcoran, August Timm and John Ball, Jr., left for Owl City, last Friday, to join the quartette of hunters who had preceded them.

Your only opportunity will take place tonight, at the Grand, to see "Off the Earth." Don't fail to go. Prices within the reach of all, only 25, 50, 75 and \$1.00.

The Associated Charities ladies will meet with Mrs. G. B. Clark, corner East avenue and Ellis street, next Friday afternoon. A full attendance is requested.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Nelson and daughter, Nellie, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Owen and Miss Elsie Peterson attended the funeral of the late Miss Fenlon, at Amherst, on Friday.

The Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Stephen's church will give a leap year party and Hallowe'en social, at the residence of Eugene Tack, on Strong's avenue, next Friday evening.

John H. Brennan, was in Chicago last Sunday, going down to spend the day with his mother, who had an operation performed ten days ago and is doing nicely at Mercy hospital in that city.

"Billie" Smith, for many years foreman at the North Side Lumber Co. planing mill, moved his family and household goods to Hancock, last week, near which place he recently bought a farm.

Those from a distance who attended the funeral of little Teressa Mullen last Sunday afternoon, were Mrs. Shea, of Woodruff; Thos. Shea, Jr., of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMahon, of Waukesha.

Will Bauer, A. A. Hinckley and L. W. Eggleston left for a hunting trip up into Marathon county, today, and by the last of this week expect to ship a car load of deer, bear and other small game to this city.

Our neighbor, the Journal, has started in upon the second year with its daily edition, is still bright and healthy, but says it will make no more promises for the future than it did when making its initial bow.

The funeral of John Donda, held last Thursday from St. Peter's school, was largely attended. The son and daughter of the deceased, John Donda, and Mrs. Ambrose Preis, arrived from Chicago Wednesday forenoon and Mr. Preis arrived that night. The aged widow accompanied them back to Chicago and will make her home between that city and with her daughter, Mrs. Boerhardt, in Stevens Point.

Many friends of his boyhood days in Stevens Point were pleased to meet G. A. Griswold on Monday afternoon and yesterday morning. Gus. is now assistant ticket agent for the C. & N. W. R. R., in Chicago, his headquarters being at the Wells street passenger station. With Mrs. Griswold and their little daughter he had been visiting his parents and sister at Winona for a few days.

A number of our citizens visited Appleton, Saturday evening, to hear the noted Scotch lecturer, Rev. Ian MacLaren. They were Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Elliott, Misses Tanner, Quinn and Montgomery, Prof. Culver, Prof. Sylvester, Gavin Campbell, Will Bradford and J. Clyde Fruitt.

Dr. J. E. Creighton, the new pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, arrived in the city on Friday. He was accompanied by his wife, her mother, Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Col. Stout, the latter to remain here during the winter. They expect to be comfortably located in the parsonage by tomorrow.

R. C. McAndrews and W. F. Baker, expert steamfitters in the employ of A. V. Fetter, came over from La Crosse, the first of this week, and are now putting the new steam heating apparatus into the H. D. McCulloch Co. building. Mr. McAndrews has heretofore done considerable work in Stevens Point.

Thos. Gorman is the possessor of a monstrosity in the shape of a chicken with four legs and four wings. It was presented to him by Conductor Ed. Hayes, who secured it at Kingston. The chicken lived for several days after being hatched, dying by toppling over in the grass and strangling. Mr. Gorman will present this curiosity to the Normal school.

Our correspondents from various parts of the county report that many acres of potatoes have been frozen in the ground, and are unfit for market or use of any kind. The severe cold snap of last week, following the snow of Monday, came on more suddenly than anticipated, and many farmers had not yet dug one-half their crop.

Louis Christianson, after spending the last year and a half at Manistique, Mich., clerking in a clothing store, returned to the city last week. Two former Stevens Pointers, Frank Clark, Jr., and Jas. Tracey, are engaged in business there.

Will. Nicholson was an Appleton visitor over Sunday.

Patrons of the Grand this evening will find nothing in the least to mar the feelings of the most fastidious in the great scenic travesty, "Off the Earth."

Mrs. John H. Brennan is now at Mt. Clemens, Mich., where she is taking a course of treatment for rheumatism, from which she has been troubled for years, but which has been more severe of late. Mrs. Brennan will remain there several weeks.

Messrs. Chafin & Smith, who will soon open a new photograph gallery in this city, are devoting their spare time to taking flash light pictures of parlors, stores, etc. Mr. Chafin now occupies the residence at 312 Center avenue, recently vacated by E. L. Ross.

D. A. Taylor returned from Ashland, yesterday morning, where he and three other members of the state board of pharmacists spent part of last week examining fourteen applicants for license as drug clerks. Mr. Taylor visited his sister at West Superior over Sunday.

Thos. Kelly, of Fond du Lac, has been in this vicinity for several weeks, and assisted by Frank Podach has been buying cattle and swine of the farmers hereabouts. Six carloads have already been shipped to the Chicago market, one car of beef and another of hogs being sent down Monday.

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J. B. Beltinck came over from Green Bay, Friday evening, to welcome the advent of a little girl which was born to himself and wife that morning, at the residence of J. J. Sluttis, 422 Church street. All interested are doing nicely. Mr. Beltinck is now engaged as advertising solicitor for the Green Bay Gazette.

Since Oct. 20th and up to yesterday afternoon a total of seventy-six "first papers" had been issued by Clerk of Court Delaney to people who desire to become citizens of these United States. Of this number about 45 intend to cast their ballots for W. J. Bryan next Tuesday and the balance are republicans.

Eddie Foy and his company are enjoying an extraordinary business this year everywhere. Their performance, "Off the Earth," is giving splendid satisfaction, and its managers are not worried over the silver or the gold question.

Attend the above attraction, at the Grand, tonight, and see one of the best scenic productions now before the American people.

Manager Sellers has completed arrangements for receiving election returns at Rink Opera House, next Tuesday night, both by telegraph and telephone. The Amphones will probably furnish music during the forepart of the evening and the ladies of the Episcopal church have secured the privilege of serving refreshments. No admission fee charged, and all are welcome.

A meeting of the Eintracht Verein was held last Monday evening, when it was decided to properly celebrate the 137th anniversary of the birth of Schiller, the celebrated German poet and dramatist, which occurs on Wednesday, Nov. 11th. In the evening J. H. Gerlich will deliver an address on Schiller's life and works, after which all who desire will enjoy themselves in dancing for a few hours.

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Many of the lady members of St. Stephen's church met with Mrs. Ed. D. Glennon, last Friday evening, and organized a society to furnish financial and other assistance to St. Stephen's school. They decided to give "at homes" occasionally during the winter, the first being held with Mrs. M. Corcoran this afternoon. The officers elected are Mrs. M. Corcoran, president; Mrs. E. J. Pfiffer, secretary, and Mrs. Jno. W. Glennon, treasurer.

The game of football between the Stevens Point High School eleven and the Grand Rapids boys did not come off, Saturday afternoon, as contemplated, although our boys went down to the Rapids for that purpose. They were accompanied by Prof. Simonds and Orin Wood, of this city, and Frank Pierce, of Plover. The reason the game did not take place was due to some misunderstanding on the part of the principal there, but he paid the expenses of the visitors and a game will no doubt be arranged before the end of the season.

The meeting of ladies at Milwaukee, last week, for the purpose of forming a state federation of Women's Clubs, was a much greater success than had been anticipated. The attendance was very large, many cities and counties being represented, and the objects of the gathering were carried out. A constitution was adopted, officers chosen, etc., a more complete account of which will be given in our next issue. The vice presidents were chosen by congressional districts, and Mrs. G. E. McDill, of this city, was chosen to represent the 8th.

Our correspondents from various parts of the county report that many acres of potatoes have been frozen in the ground, and are unfit for market or use of any kind. The severe cold snap of last week, following the snow of Monday, came on more suddenly than anticipated, and many farmers had not yet dug one-half their crop. This may have a tendency to advance prices, but the loss will prove most serious to the farmers of Portage county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, of Rhinelander are in the city.

Five powerful electric calcium lights will be used at the Grand tonight for "Off the Earth," wires having been placed in the Grand today.

B. B. Park, John McGivern and W. F. Collins drove down to Lanark this forenoon, where Judge Cate speaks this afternoon at the reunion gotten up by Rev. E. P. Lorigan.

A black overcoat, with velvet collar, was lost on the road when returning from the football game at Grand Rapids, last Saturday evening. The finder will be rewarded by returning to Chas. Cary, 404 Ellis street, this city.

Mrs. C. E. Van Hecke and little ones left for Green Bay, this morning, where they will visit with relatives and friends during the ensuing two or three weeks, and in the meantime Charlie will be able to fully realize what home is without a family.

Congressman Chas. F. Crisp, who died at Atlanta, Ga., last week, was a cousin of A. G. Cary, of this city. Mr. Crisp was speaker during two consecutive terms of Congress, was one of the brightest men of our nation, a man honored and revered in his own state. He would have been elected U. S. Senator next winter had he lived.

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Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
PROF. W. H. PEER, who
is a specialist in Epilepsy, has without
doubt treated and cured more cases than any
living Physician; his
success is astonishing.
We have cases of epilepsy
of so years' standing
cured by him. He
publishes valuable
works on this disease,
which he sends with a
large botle
of his absolute cure, free to any
Physician who
will send any one wishing a cure to address
PROF. W. H. PEER, P.D., 4 Cedar St., New York

BRYAN SURE OF ELECTION.

Chairman Jones Says It is Only
a Question of the Size
of the Majority.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

General William Birney, an Old and
Original Republican, Declares
for Bryan.

The Public Warned Against Statements in
the Goldbug Press About the Cam-
paign—The Result in States That
Have Voted This Year—The
Coercion of Labor.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Reports
of intimidation of employees by railroad
corporations and large manufacturing
concerns continue to come to national
Democratic headquarters. The national
Democratic managers today re-
ceived evidence that the officials of the
Wabash railroad were issuing orders
to their employees that they must pledge
themselves to vote for McKinley or
lose their jobs. A copy of a circular
letter signed by the master mechanic
of the Wabash railroad shops at Spring-
field, Ills., contains the animus of the
railroad corporations. This circular
letter gives notice to the employees of
that railroad company, at Springfield,
that they must at once join McKinley
clubs. A copy of the letter is in the
hands of a member of the Democratic
state central committee, and will be
printed in all free silver papers
throughout the country.

The Louisville and Nashville Rail-
road company is also engaged in the
business of intimidation. This com-
pany has issued, upon stationery which
has always been used by the company,
a blank application for mem-
bership in railroad men's "sound
money" clubs. The blank application
is printed on yellow paper, and has over
the right hand corner margin, in small
type, "F. 3," showing that it is one of
a series of forms used for the systematic
herding of its employees. The employes
of the road to whom this blank ap-
plication was handed are expected
to return the same duly signed.

A Series of Falsehoods.

Recently the Hanna bureau issued a
bulletin claiming that the national
Democratic managers had abandoned
the attempt to elect Mr. Bryan and
would devote the rest of the campaign
to the election of legislature in states
where United States senators are to be
chosen. When Chairman Jones' atten-
tion was called to the bulletin he said:

"It is only one of the series of false-
hoods the Republicans have spread in
order to bolster up their lost cause."

To a mind that gauges the values
of gold and silver by the annual pro-
duction, statistical history must be as
full of delightful surprises as a fairy
tale. Take these figures, for example,
among acres more of the same sort:

In Justice Harlan an Anarchist?
Justice Harlan of the supreme court
is a Republican. When the court
changed its mind, declared the income
tax law unconstitutional and ruled that
the rich should not be taxed in propor-
tion to their wealth, Justice Harlan, in
a dissenting opinion, scored them in
the following emphatic terms:

"While I have no doubt that con-
gress will find some means of surmounting
the present crisis, my fear is that
in some moment of national peril this
decision will rise up to frustrate its
will and paralyze its arm. I hope it
may not prove the first step toward
the submergence of the liberties of the
people in a sordid despotism of wealth.
Believing, as I do, that the decision of
the court in this great case is fraught
with immeasurable danger to the fu-
ture of the country, and approaches the
proportions of a national calamity, I
feel it a duty to enter my protest
against it."

Justice Harlan was only one of four
justices who dissented from the in-
come tax decision. If the views of any
one of them had been incorporated in
the Chicago platform the organs of
wealth would have clamored for Pres-
ident Cleveland to call out the troops
and imprison the platform committee
for sedition.

One of Bryan's Truisms.

My friends, no great question was ever
settled in this country until it was settled
by the great mass of the people. Financiers
never settled a question; politicians never
settled a question; bosses never settled a
question. The voters themselves are the
only ones who can settle or who will settle
any great question. And, for the first time,
this money question has been submitted to
the vote of the American people.—Will-
iam J. Bryan at Boston.

SECRET OF PARIS.

To a mind that gauges the values
of gold and silver by the annual pro-
duction, statistical history must be as
full of delightful surprises as a fairy
tale. Take these figures, for example,

among acres more of the same sort:

Percentage of Market Value.

Silver Gold Silver Gold

1801 to 1810..... 26 to 24 15.61 to 1

1811 to 1820..... 22 to 28 15.76 to 1

1821 to 1830..... 31 to 28 15.48 to 1

1831 to 1840..... 50 to 50 31 to 1

It looks as if some force must have
been in operation before 1870 to keep
the values of gold and silver steady in
spite of fluctuations in production.

It was the fact that until 1873 we had
the free coinage of both gold and silver.
At the present time we are producing
more gold than ever before in history,
but silver, being denied coinage in-
evitably declines in value.

Will Gold Monometallists Explain?

The people of the United States have
yet to hear from the gold monometal-
lists of the Republican party and from
the gold monometallists lately of the
Democratic party, an intelligent de-
fense of their position.

The evils of gold monometallism are
positive, existent, already demon-
strated. The evils which might attend free
silver coinage are still purely supposi-
tional, theoretical, predicted, perhaps
logically, by scientific reasoners, but
still to be manifested. While we coined
gold and silver, as we did until 1873,
none of these disasters which are sup-
posed to attend upon free silver coin-
age befall us. Since we stopped that
coinage all the evils which the closest
students regard as inseparable from
gold monometallism have fallen to the
lot of the nation.—New York Journal.

Bogus Mexican Dollar.

Specimens of the so-called Mexican
dollars which the McKinleyites have
been using as arguments against free
silver have been sent to the Mexican
secretary of the treasury, who pro-
nounces them fraudulent. It is not
surprising that the McKinleyites have
been passing them at a discount. If
the fellows who have been dealing in
this counterfeit money are ever caught
in Mexico they will find trouble.

The Republican national committee
has succeeded in selling 200,000 of these
counterfeit Mexican dollars. They re-
ceived \$100,000 for them, nearly all of
which is net profit. They have put this
in their campaign fund. By this illegal
and criminal transaction they have
robbed American workmen of \$100,000.
This is what they term an argument in
favor of "honest money."

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next president or the majority of con-
gress. The financial question will never
be settled until it is settled right,
and it will not be settled right until it
is placed upon a bimetallic basis and a
ratio of 16 to 1. It is the money of the
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prosperity. Let us have a pres-
ident who is not controlled by eastern
influences. The people will rule this
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